# The Outlook

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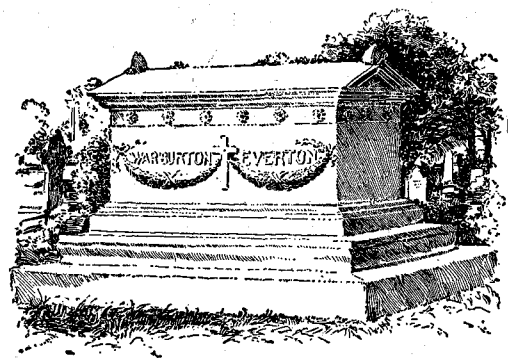


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# The Outlook

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905

**The Administration and Mr. Morton**

The official letter of the Attorney-General to the special attorneys, Messrs. Harmon and Judson, employed by the Government to assist the Attorney-General in the Santa Fé case, and a portion of the letter accompanying their resignation, have been given to the public, and with these also a long letter from the President to ex-Secretary Morton. This official correspondence confirms our anticipatory statement of the issue between the Attorney-General and his special assistants, which has led to the resignation of the latter. They resigned, as we had supposed, because the Administration refuses to prosecute individual officers of the Santa Fé. This refusal is in accordance with the action of the Administration in other cases. At about the same time that the injunction was obtained against the Santa Fé, similar injunctions were obtained against several other Western roads. No one has suggested that the Government should proceed individually against the officers of such other roads. Similarly, when a year or two ago injunctions were obtained against the Beef Trust, no effort was made to proceed personally against individuals in those corporations, in the absence of evidence implicating them as individuals. The President's direction to the Attorney-General, after stating these facts, states the principle which it seems to us cannot be called in question—namely, that if the Attorney-General gets legal evidence of violation, by any officers of the Santa Fé or of any other railroad running west of Chicago, of the injunctions issued against them, he will proceed against them, as on the obtaining of such evidence he has already proceeded in the Chicago beef packing case; but he will not direct the Attorney-General to "take action against any official of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad which you do not take against the official of any other railroad under precisely similar circumstances." It is not claimed by the special attorneys that there is any evidence implicating Mr. Morton personally. They desire to take proceedings against him personally for the sake of securing such evidence. Their position, stated in their own words, is as follows:

> The violation by a corporation of an injunction directed against it and its officers always calls for a rule against such of them as had control of its conduct to show cause why they should not be held personally responsible. They are *prima facie* guilty of disobedience. It was their duty to see that the acts forbidden were not done, as well as not to do them. Except in cases so rare that they may be called accidental, there are no means of discovering the facts except by such a proceeding as we have advised. . . . So long as officials can hide behind their corporations, no remedy can be effective. When the Government searches out the guilty men and makes corporate wrongdoing mean personal punishment and dishonor, the laws will be obeyed.

The issue thus formed between the President and Attorney-General on one side, and the special assistants on the other, is a simple one, and our judgment on it is very clear. It is that the Attorney-General is absolutely right in his statement—"I am of the opinion that some evidence ought to precede the accusation, and that an accusation so grave in its character ought not to be made unless there appears, before it is made, some evidence in support of it."

❀

**Trial by Newspaper**

The facts in this case appear to us to emphasize the evils necessarily incident to "trial by newspaper." Before the restraining orders enjoining the Western railroads from cutting rates were issued, and before the passage of the Elkins Bill, Mr. Morton gave before the Inter-State Commerce Commission testimony to the



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effect that rebates were customarily given by the railroads, and that this custom was so universal that it was practically impossible to do business without complying with it. This testimony, which was influential in securing the injunctions against rebates, has been extensively published by the press as though it were given after those injunctions and concerned practices carried on by the railroads in spite of them. Mr. Morton is explicit in the statement that when the injunction order was issued, positive instructions were given by him to his subordinates to comply in every respect with its terms, and that "when the Elkins Bill became a law, early in 1903, all of my instructions were reiterated, and the most positive orders issued that under no circumstances or conditions would any deviation from the law be permitted." The Attorney-General declares explicitly that there is not a syllable of testimony that Mr. Ripley, the President of the road, or Mr. Morton, then one of its Vice-Presidents, had any connection whatever with the departure from the published rates in favor of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, or that they knew or suspected that transportation was furnished to this company in any manner different from that prescribed by the open and published rate. The President is equally explicit in his declaration that "not a shred of testimony, so far as I know, has been presented from any source, whether by the Inter-State Commerce Commission or by the special counsel employed by the Department of Justice, which personally implicates you in granting these rebates." Under these conditions it appears to us perfectly plain that the President would have been guilty of palpable injustice if he had allowed the Federal Government to prosecute Mr. Morton criminally for the acts of a subordinate which he had explicitly prohibited, and of which he was ignorant. It is that subordinate who should be prosecuted, and Mr. Morton may reasonably be asked to give his aid in bringing such a subordinate to justice. But to base a prosecution for violation of an injunction on evidence of acts done prior to the issuing of the injunction would be to bring legal proceedings into public contempt. Malicious prosecution is defined as "a wanton prosecution made by a prosecutor in a criminal proceeding, or a plaintiff in a civil suit, without probable cause, by a regular process and proceeding, which the facts did not warrant, as appears by the result." We repeat what we said last week. If, without any evidence whatever that Mr. Morton was guilty of participation in the wrongdoing of his subordinates, and with evidence clear and uncontradicted that their action was in violation of his implicit instructions, the President had allowed him to be prosecuted, the Administration could hardly be defended against the charge of malicious prosecution. Every citizen in the United States is interested in this issue, for every citizen is interested in the assurance that the powers of the Federal Government will not be used under public pressure to prosecute a citizen for crime unless there is some evidence in the possession of the Government tending to make out a *prima facie* case against him.

❀

**The Bowen-Loomis Case: Mr. Loomis Acquitted**

The Outlook has said nothing about the Bowen-Loomis case while the investigation was proceeding, because it does not believe in trial by newspaper; now that a decision has been reached, it has little more to do than to report that decision. The investigation has been conducted by Secretary Taft, whose experience and standing as a judge are such as to render his findings final, and to insure their acceptance by the general public. He reports the charges which had been brought against Mr. Loomis, and for which Mr. Bowen had made himself sponsor, as false, while at the same time Mr. Loomis does not escape criticism for acts which were indiscreet, though with no taint of corruption. As these charges have been widely reported, and are perhaps all the more injurious to Mr. Loomis's reputation because often vague and ill defined, we give Judge Taft's conclusion respecting them in his own words:

No one can read this evidence without being convinced that Mr. Loomis has been

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most cruelly slandered in the charges against his integrity and sincerity as a public official and as a man; but, in the very great satisfaction that we find in his complete exculpation from all charges of dishonesty, we cannot be blind to the fact that his failure to hold himself utterly aloof from any personal participation in plans for investments and exploitation of the country to which he was accredited, and from allowing himself to take personal interest in the transactions in which he or his legation might also have to act as in a trust capacity, has possibly lent color to the aspersions upon his character which his enemies have been only too willing to make and support.

Judge Taft holds explicitly that there has been nothing in Mr. Loomis's conduct to disqualify him from service as Minister in the diplomatic service of the United States; and the President has emphasized his agreement with that conclusion by appointing Mr. Loomis a special ambassador to France to participate in the ceremonies attending the delivery of John Paul Jones's body by France to this country. Of Judge Taft's conclusion we do not feel so sure. Considering the reputation which America has had abroad for possessing a low standard of commercial integrity, and considering how much there is in our National life to justify that evil reputation, it is doubtful whether any person ought to be appointed to represent us in a diplomatic capacity abroad of whom that can be said which Judge Taft has found himself compelled to say in the paragraph above.

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**The Bowen-Loomis Case: Mr. Bowen Dismissed**

*Per contra*, Mr. Bowen is found by Judge Taft to have made charges against Mr. Loomis which are unsupported by any evidence, and to have furnished these charges against his superior in office to the press; the finding is approved by the President, whose published letter shows clearly that he has read and weighed the evidence; and Mr. Bowen, having declined to resign because "he would consider resignation an admission of misconduct," is dismissed from the service. Into the details of this case it is not necessary for us to go. It is sufficient to state certain indisputable and undisputed facts. These are: (1) In the spring of 1902 an Executive Order was issued "prohibiting diplomatic and consular officers from preferring charges against or criticising other officers in either service except confidentially to the Department of State." (2) Secretary Taft and the President find that "Mr. Bowen, while Minister at Caracas, instigated and requested and actually secured the publication of attacks on the Assistant Secretary of State, and furnished to the press copies of documents believed to reflect upon the Assistant Secretary of State, which documents were already before the Secretary of State for investigation." (3) This finding is based upon and amply substantiated by the letters and the testimony of Mr. Bowen himself. The charges against Mr. Loomis are found by Secretary Taft, as we have said, to be unfounded; but if they had been substantiated, that would not have justified Mr. Bowen in giving them to the press. To allow a subordinate to make public charges against a superior, directly or indirectly, would be wholly subversive of the public service. It is unfortunate that a man who has shown so much force and effectiveness in the service of his country should have allowed himself to be carried by his impulses into such a disregard of official proprieties as renders his continuance in the service impossible. We have read with care his published defense. It is less a defense of himself than an indictment of Mr. Loomis, and leaves the essential facts as briefly stated above.

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**The Chinese Immigration Laws**

The threatened boycott of American goods has awakened the commercial interests of this country to a realization of the truth that we cannot habitually insult China by treating with indignities her citizens traveling in this country and at the same time develop a profitable commerce with the Chinese in their own land. Under our laws all Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled, are prohibited from coming to the United States, but this prohibition does not extend to merchants, teachers, students, and travelers, who are legally entitled to all the rights, privileges, immunities, and

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exemptions accorded to citizens of the most favored nations. The status of any Chinaman entitled to enter the United States is primarily determined by a certificate issued by the appropriate official of the Chinese Government and viséed by a diplomatic or consular representative of this country. Because in the past Chinese officials have recklessly issued certificates which were not true, and American officials have viséed them without inquiry, the custom has grown up on this side of practically disregarding such certificates and subjecting every Chinese visitor to an investigation based on the assumption that he belongs to the laboring class and is engaged in an endeavor to cheat the American Government. The President has taken hold of this matter with his accustomed vigor, and has issued directions through the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who is intrusted with the enforcement of all immigration laws, that a letter be sent to immigration officials instructing them that "any discourtesy shown to Chinese persons by any official of the Government will be cause for immediate dismissal from the service," and directing that a certificate furnished from abroad "is not to be upset unless good reason can be shown for so doing." At the same time instructions are to be sent to our representatives abroad that "they must not visé any such certificate unless they are satisfied that the person to whom it is issued is entitled to receive it." It is unfortunate that this country waited until our treatment of professional and mercantile Chinamen aroused so strong an indignation in China before taking action to secure, in the first place, care and integrity in the viséing of certificates by our officers abroad, and, in the second place, courtesy and consideration in the treatment of all holders of such certificates upon their landing in the United States. The objection of Chinamen is not so much to the law as to the manner in which it has been enforced, and it is to be hoped that the change in the manner of enforcement and the public proclamation of this change to the Chinese people, through the Acting Secretary of State, will accomplish the design of the President in overcoming Chinese prejudice against Americans by removing what is a just cause for their resentment.

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**Superintendent Hendricks's Report: Questionable Practices**

Superintendent Hendricks, of the New York State Insurance Department, has made a report to Governor Higgins of the results of the investigation which he has been conducting into the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The report not only entirely confirms the findings of the Frick Committee, whose report was immediately rejected on its presentation to the Board of Directors of the Society, but it recounts in detail other transactions and practices of the most questionable character. Mr. Hendricks goes back to the early years of the Society, and describes various methods by which the enormous surplus has been used to profit the owners of the stock of the Society, who are prevented by the terms of the charter from directly receiving more than seven per cent. on their investment. One of these methods consisted in building or purchasing large office buildings in various cities. The lower floors of these buildings were fitted up with safe deposit vaults and rented to safe deposit companies organized for this purpose. By the terms of the lease, the Equitable Society "must make all improvements, alterations, and repairs, must light, heat, water, and janitor, and watch and clean the premises, and incur all expenses for care and maintenance." In each case the rental was so low that the Society actually lost money year after year by the transaction. The various safe deposit companies meanwhile were paying large dividends on their capital. The stock in these safe deposit companies was held by intimate friends of Mr. Henry B. Hyde, founder of the Society, but, as Mr. Hendricks thinks, was probably actually owned by him. The leases to these safe deposit companies have been renewed since Mr. Hyde's death by the present officers of the Society. In the case of several other corporations which are advertised as affiliated companies of the Equitable Society, transactions are described more complicated in their

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nature, but no less profitable to the stockholders in these companies and no less detrimental to the interests of the Equitable Society. Mr. Hendricks very justly describes these facts as showing "a very decided tendency on the part of some of the directors and officers of the Society to sacrifice its interests in order that they may reap rich profits through the media of these corporations." Inordinately high salaries have also been paid to the chief executive officers and their immediate and favored assistants; great sums have been expended in fees to directors and members of committees; Mr. Hyde's expense account, consisting of sums expended on his sole authorization, and for which he handed in unitemized vouchers, amounted to $20,000 in 1903 and $15,000 in 1904. In fact, Mr. Hyde has not deemed himself accountable to any one for the expenditure of the Society's funds. The report also gives several instances of the much-talked-of syndicate transactions, in which a syndicate composed of "James H. Hyde and associates" bought securities from various sources and sold them to the Equitable Society at a higher price. As most of the members of these syndicates were officers of the Society, and as in that capacity they had to vote to buy the securities from the syndicate at an advance, the transactions afford another illustration of willingness to profit at the expense of the Society.

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**Superintendent Hendricks's Report: Proposed Remedies**

Mr. Hendricks gives it as his opinion "that all of these men should be compelled to pay back to the Society these several amounts, with interest," and he raises the question whether they have not by these acts disqualified themselves from holding office in any insurance company in the State. It should be said, in justice to Mr. Alexander, that he has repaid into the treasury of the Society the sum of $65,843.76, representing his share, with interest, in the profits of the syndicate transactions criticised by Superintendent Hendricks. Mr. Hyde has made a similar payment, with the express statement, however, that it is done "pending an adjudication." It is Mr. Hendricks's opinion that "all the surplus accretion of this Society beyond the seven per cent. dividends of the stock belong to the policy-holder." While he believes in the good intentions of those who have now acquired the control of the stock of the Society and placed it in the hands of trustees, he does not believe that this will go far toward restoring the confidence of the present policy-holder or aid in procuring new business for the Society. In his opinion, the only thing that will restore that confidence and benefit the company will be the elimination of stock control. The Insurance Superintendent's report has been delivered to the Attorney-General of the State, who announces his intention of taking appropriate steps to accomplish the return to the Society of any profits wrongfully made or retained by reason of trust relations or otherwise, and to debar from holding office in this company any person who has been faithless to his trust or has violated any provision of the law. District Attorney Jerome has also the report in his possession, and intends to take criminal action if on investigation he should find any grounds for so doing. Mr. Morton, the new Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Society, has accepted the resignations of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde from the offices of President and Vice-President. He has also intrusted to two firms of accountants the task of making a complete investigation of the present condition of the affairs of the Society.

❀

**The Prevention of Railroad Accidents**

On Wednesday of last week the Twentieth Century Limited, the new eighteen-hour train between New York and Chicago over the New York Central and Lake Shore roads, was wrecked by running through an open switch at Mentor, Ohio. The engine and the first two cars of the train were thrown with great violence from the track and the first car was destroyed by fire. Twenty-one persons were killed and a number of others severely injured. Much of the mail matter carried on the train was destroyed or damaged by fire, direct evidence of

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which has been received by The Outlook in the form of many half-burned letters from Western subscribers. While the post-office officials are doing all in their power to identify the damaged pieces of mail, undoubtedly some letters have been entirely destroyed. An investigation immediately after the wreck showed that the switch had been opened and locked in that position and the switch light put out. A passenger train which passed the point forty-five minutes previously found the switch properly closed. Several theories are propounded to explain how the switch came to be opened and locked. It may have been by a boy who thought that a freight train wanted to go in on the siding; it may have been by a person who had a grievance against the road; or it may have been by some one who was curious to see what would happen when a train traveling at the rate of seventy or eighty miles an hour left the track. A reward of two thousand dollars has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the guilty person, and the officials of the railroad have declared that "the investigation will not be dropped until the fiend who wrecked the train is placed under arrest." This is all very well. The person responsible should be found and punished. But it is of the most vital importance that the investigation should go deeper than this. Conditions which permit the opening of a switch in so important a position by any irresponsible person, without any warning to the engineer of an approaching train, or to a tower man, or to the train-despatcher, are fundamentally wrong. Interlocking systems of switches and signals, designed to prevent just such occurrences, are in common use throughout England. Was there anything of this sort at the point where this accident took place? If so, what prevented its doing its proper work? What assurance is there that similar accidents will not happen again whenever a switch is left open carelessly, or opened by design?

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**The Need for Better Safeguards**

These questions press for an answer, and neither the railroad men nor the public should be satisfied until the answer carries with it the conviction that the conditions are or will be made the best possible. The schedule for this train called for an eighteen-hour trip between New York and Chicago, and had been in operation only a few days. Immediately after the accident it was announced that the time would be changed back to what it had been formerly, twenty hours; this continued for only three days, however, and the eighteen-hour schedule has now been restored. There is undoubtedly strong popular pressure on our railroads to make their running time between important points as short as possible. But railroads that seek prominence by running such fast trains as the Twentieth Century Limited and the corresponding train on the Pennsylvania Railroad should make it their first care to see that their trains are run under the safest possible conditions. It is a matter of common knowledge that English railroads have in almost universal use appliances and safeguards for the prevention of accidents, many of which are found almost nowhere in this country. These safeguards include the use of the block system on all double-track roads, and of a corresponding system on single-track roads; the protection, by automatic, interlocking gates and signals, of the few crossings still maintained at grade; the exclusion of the public from the right of way of the railroad by substantial barriers, and by legally imposing heavy fines for trespass; the free use of automatic devices for track, trains, and operation, thus reducing the "human factor" to the lowest possible point; the maintenance of a department of the Government with authority to investigate all accidents and to suggest measures for preventing repetition of them. Until as much has been done in this country as in England to minimize the dangers of railroad travel, no excuse that can be offered for such accidents as this should be accepted by the American people.

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**The Case of Judge Hooker**

Before this issue of The Outlook reaches our readers the New York Legislature will probably have decided whether to proceed against Judge Hooker under the provision of the Constitution which allows the removal of a judge by a two-

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thirds vote of the Legislature. If it does not do so, the failure, in our opinion, will be due, not to any real question as to the Constitutional power of the Legislature, but to personal and political influences, reinforced by the unwillingness of a certain class of politicians to condemn the acts of which Mr. Hooker was guilty. For these acts he cannot be impeached, because they were perpetrated before his appointment. The language of the Constitution is entirely unambiguous, and in itself gives no ground whatever for the claim that has been put forward that under its provisions a judge can be removed only for physical or mental incompetence. And the history of this provision, and the analogous provisions in other States and in Great Britain, is a sufficient reply to those who object to proceeding under this section on the ground that it sets a dangerous precedent of legislative interference with the independence of the judiciary. These facts are thus stated by a committee of the New York Bar Association in a communication to the Special Committee of the Legislature:

(1) That the legislative power of removal of judicial officers, wholly separate from impeachment proceedings, has its origin in the Act of Settlement, 12 and 13 William III., chap. 2, sec. 3, which provided for the removal of judges by an address of both houses of Parliament.

(2) That in some form this legislative power has been included in the constitutions of substantially all the States of the Union.

(3) That it first appeared in the Constitution of the State of New York in the most sweeping form in 1821, having been proposed in the convention called to frame that Constitution, by Mr. Rufus King, and earnestly supported by Chancellor Kent.

(4) That it has been restricted in subsequent Constitutions only by providing for a two-thirds vote in each house, publicity by an entry of the cause in the journals, notice to the person complained of, and by affording him an opportunity to be heard.

(5) That this legislative control over the judiciary, unconnected with impeachment proceedings, has been supported by the greatest legal authorities and public men of the State, from Chancellor Kent in the Constitutional Convention of 1821 to Samuel J. Tilden in the Legislature of 1872.

(6) That the Legislature of the State of New York has heretofore never doubted its power.

We advise our New York readers to note the names of the members of the Legislature who co-operate to prevent proceedings under the Constitution for an investigation of the charges against Judge Hooker. They will be good men to relegate to private life at the next election.

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**Philadelphia: The Progress of Reform**

The reform movement in Philadelphia promises to be far-reaching and effective. There has been no diminution of official effort, and the developments of the past fortnight have been quite as sensational as those of the first few days. Besides dropping a number of useless and incompetent employees, Mr. Potter, the Director of Public Safety, is taking steps to prevent the policemen and firemen from allowing their houses to be used for fraudulent registrations. The orders he has issued are comprehensive and unmistakable, and any one offending will do so with his eyes open. The Mayor has appointed Frank M. Riter, a former Director of Public Safety, as Civil Service Secretary, and has taken further steps to see that the utmost is made out of the present inadequate provisions of the law on the subject. With the aid of his attorneys, including Elihu Root and ex-Attorney-General Wayne MacVeagh, he is examining the various filtration and boulevard contracts, already with surprising results. Two important arrests have been made, others are in contemplation; one contract has been revoked, and many startling disclosures are made. A Select Councilman, Frank H. Caven, has been held in heavy bail for court on the charge of conspiracy and for being interested in a city contract while a Councilman. At his hearing one witness, D. J. McNichol, the contractor, a brother of Senator "Jim" McNichol, one of the leaders of the now discredited organization, testified that Senator McNichol's wife, Israel W. Durham, and John M. Mack were interested as partners in the $14,000,000 filtration contracts. Durham is the boss who has been known as the "peerless" leader. Mrs. McNichol was admitted to the firm while her husband was in Councils, so that he could comply with the letter of the law. It was also discovered at the same hearing that

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Caven, the defendant, and another firm had a written agreement not to compete with each other for furnishing the sand, but to divide the work between them. John W. Hill, until recently the $17,000 Chief of the Bureau of Filtration, has been bound over in $8,000 bail to answer the charge of ordering the falsification and forgery of records of city work performed by the McNichol firm. One witness testified that Hill called him into his office on one occasion and asked him if he knew that there was $7,000 left on contract No. 17. The witness replied, "Yes." Then Hill said, "Don't you know it is a general rule that a contract generally goes overboard and nothing is left over?" "Well," replied the witness, "I thought I was saving the city money by keeping it underboard." To which Hill replied, "Well, I would like to give that amount to the contractor. Take the sheet back and fix it up; eat it up." And the amount was "eaten up" by being given to the contractor, although there was some delay in effecting that end.

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**Mayor Weaver's Campaign**

Mayor Weaver has stopped work on a number of contracts in the hands of favored contractors, and is having experts examine and report on the work. He has had a vigorous fight with the organization and its ally, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which controls the street railroads of the city. On the day the gas lease ordinance was passed eight ordinances which the Mayor had vetoed were passed over his vetoes. These mostly gave away valuable franchises. The Mayor had no sooner won his gas fight than he began to work for the repeal of the railway ordinances. For a while it looked as if the organization and the company would prevail, but after the City Solicitor advised that the ordinances could be repealed the committee reported the repeal favorably, and now there is little doubt that Councils will act as unanimously as did the committee. The Mayor's stand has had another desirable result. "Sam" Salter, of notorious ballot-box stuffing fame, has resigned from the County Commissioner's office, and one of his co-defendants, Clarence B. Meeser, has been dismissed from the Federal service, upon which he had been quartered by the ring. An effort is being made to have Durham removed as Insurance Commissioner by the Governor on the ground of his persistent absence from office. A committee of twenty-one leading Republicans has written to the Republican City Committee reciting its shortcomings and urging sundry reforms, including personal registration, but declaring that "the thorough reformation of the existing abuses in the administration of the affairs of the city, as well as the prevention of such abuses in the future, can be best effected through and by means of the Republican party." To this effort to divert public sentiment, and so save the organization, Mayor Weaver made a striking and effective reply, saying:

> It would be treason to a holy cause to involve it in partisan politics. It makes no difference what persons, what parties, or what organizations fall as the result of their participation in municipal wrongs and crimes of the past. Let them fall. Treating with the present Republican organization over the question of its ticket for sheriff and coroner is a futile and misleading diversion. It makes no difference who that organization puts on its ticket at this time. This is not a contest over a sheriff and coroner, and I shall not permit it to be reduced to such a lame and impotent conclusion if I can help it. Therefore I speak now and thus strongly in order that the true friends of municipal regeneration and honest government may be on their guard against either subtle or misleading efforts as would divert the issue, betray the cause, and possibly save for further evil the parent source of "all our woes."

To aid him in the discharge of his arduous duties at this time, the Mayor has appointed an Advisory Committee of twelve, composed of leading business and professional men.

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**The Pere Marquette Decision**

Last week a Canadian Court decided that the Dominion Alien Labor Act is *ultra vires*, or beyond the power of the Canadian Government to enforce, and hence inoperative. The case before the Court was that of two American Pere Marquette railway officials under arrest as having violated the Canadian

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Alien Labor Act, a counterpoise to our own Alien Labor Law. Mr. Justice Anglin's decision is based on the ground that no colony has a right to pass an act which could not be enforced by the colony. It is true that the Dominion Parliament is empowered with exclusive legislative authority regarding aliens and naturalization, and, in general, has powers of legislation as large as those of the Imperial Parliament itself. But it is equally well established that the area within which the powers so conferred may be exercised is restricted to the colony's territorial limits. This restriction arises naturally from the inherent conditions of a dependency. Judge Anglin says that a colonial legislature may enact legislation to be actively enforced beyond the boundaries of the colony only by an explicit bestowal of extra-territorial powers by the Imperial Parliament. He adds that there is no means for taking prisoners into custody and returning them to the United States which would not involve an assumption by Canada of extra-territorial jurisdiction.

In effecting the return of an "immigrant" to the United States, it is suggested that the officer may take his subject in custody to the imaginary line forming the boundary, and then, remaining himself on Canadian territory, may push his prisoner across the line and into the United States. But were it possible for the officer to eject a resisting alien without risk of projecting any part of his own person on United States soil, in my opinion, the application of the compelling force operating on the person of the alien, while wholly or partly within the foreign territory, is an extra-territorial constraint of such alien by the Canadian officer, and, as such, cannot be authorized by the Dominion Parliament.

The interest in this decision far transcends the case in point. In its definition and restriction of Canada's legislative powers it will take its place among the notable acts of the Dominion judiciary.

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**The Canadian General Assembly and Queen's University**

The thirty-first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada convened this year in the city of Kingston. It is the first year that the supreme court of this Church held its meetings in a building other than a church—Grant Hall, called after the late Principal Grant, of Queen's University. Queen's requires an additional endowment. The authorities of the institution were decided upon seeking the endowment through Government channels, and a bill was introduced into the Federal Parliament which looked to the making of the University less Presbyterian than formerly, and which counted upon raising the revenue from national rather than from denominational sources. It was necessary to have the Assembly's consent to the transference. The date of the introduction of the University measure in Parliament synchronized with the meeting of the Vancouver Assembly in 1903. That Assembly said, "We are able and willing to furnish the institution with money sufficient for its growing requirements; we do not desire an institution with the history and worth of Queen's to slip out of its distinctively Presbyterian connections;" and the unanimous vote in the Assembly led to the withdrawal of the Parliamentary measure. These things have had a good deal to do with the sentiment which has given to the Assembly of 1905 the name of the Queen's Assembly. About a quarter of the endowment needed is already subscribed. A special agent was appointed to guide the machinery which it is expected will obtain the remaining three-fourths of half a million dollars.

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**The Presbyterian Church in Canada**

The Moderator of the Assembly was not immoderate when, in his closing address, he said that it was an inspiration to belong to this Church. The last year has shown improvement in every department. Five new Presbyteries were created this year. The Home Mission field is one of the finest in the world. In some respects the year just closed has been a phenomenal one in Home Missionary operations. It began with a larger number of new fields added to the list than had ever been added at any previous meeting of the Committee charged with the oversight of this department, and, in consequence, with a greater financial responsibility than the Committee had ever

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before assumed. It closes with a record of a larger amount of work successfully performed than had ever previously been undertaken, with all financial obligations fully met, and with such a balance in the treasury as will warrant the Committee in facing hopefully the new requirements of a Church with multiplying demands and extending influence. The Foreign Mission work was reported to the Assembly in a similar tone of hopefulness. The Chinese in Canada and the Indian population of the Dominion are treated under the head of Foreign work. The other fields of operation are Central India, Formosa, the Province of Honan in China, Korea, Macao, British Guiana, Trinidad, and the New Hebrides. For the first time in the history of the Church in Canada the Established Church of Scotland sent delegates to convey greetings in person to a General Assembly. The Canadian Assembly remembered the United Free Church of Scotland in her time of trouble, and sent over a sympathetic resolution.

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**Church Union in Canada**

A report was made to the Kingston Assembly on the progress of the negotiations for union between the Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian bodies in Canada. The joint representatives of these Churches have held a series of meetings since the Assembly in Halifax last June. There was not much scope offered for discussion by the report presented to the Assembly, but there was a discussion. There is nothing in sight that would justify the prediction that union is at hand. The three denominations concerned have appointed representatives to deal with five subjects; viz., Doctrine, Polity, the Ministry, Administration, and Law. It is understood that the representatives named are not to be engaged at present in preparing a basis of union. They are to meet for further conference, exchange views, and ascertain whether it is possible to reach something which may hereafter be submitted to the membership as a whole as the consensus of view in committee warranting the further step of a basic formula.

**A Cuban Hero**

Havana's streets were densely packed on Tuesday of last week by tens of thousands of Cubans who were there to show their love and reverence for Maximo Gomez, hero and patriot. More than once the people manifested a desire to remove the coffin from its place on the gun-carriage in the midst of an imposing cortège and carry their leader's body in their own hands. The love of Cuba for Gomez is not mere admiration of a soldier and a revolutionist. In the hour of peace he showed eminently the qualities of restraint and wisdom. The very men who once urged him to head a political faction now see that he was more far-sighted than they when he gave his full allegiance to President Palma and urged his countrymen to abstain from resenting or opposing the guardianship of the United States. Although he gave a fortune and his life-work to Cuban independence, Gomez was not a Cuban by birth. He had even served in Spain's army in his youth against the insurgents in Santo Domingo, his native place. When he came to Cuba, even, it was as an officer in the Spanish army. But he soon became fired with indignation at the treatment of Cubans by Spain, and, it is said, struck a Spanish general in the face and called him a coward because he robbed Cuban refugees. Gomez resigned, became a planter, and when the insurrection of 1868 broke out began his career as a soldier of liberty. His successes were many and notable, and at the end of the ten years' war he retired a major-general, and was then the real commander-in-chief. Again he became a planter, but when the war of 1895 began he instantly responded, and with Marti, Maceo, and, later, Garcia, led the slender Cuban forces against an enemy which outnumbered them five to one. The war was necessarily one of evasion, surprises, carried on by guerrilla tactics, and marked by few battles in the field. Such warfare requires adroitness, persistence, activity, and infinite patience, and these qualities Gomez displayed in a really wonderful degree. When American intervention came, he welcomed it, and as military head of the insurgents gave our forces all the aid in

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his power. The victory won, he might easily have made use of his immense popularity to put himself at the political front, to become President when autonomy was granted, and to move toward such a dictatorship as Diaz has in Mexico. A high type of patriotism is that of self-denial, and this Gomez exemplified. It has been said that of late he was somewhat estranged politically from President Palma; but this, if true, was within his right and was perfectly proper after once the constitutional form of government was firmly established. It is certain that at the critical moment he gave Cuba the best of advice, was nobly free from selfish ambition, and heartily aided in securing peace and unity. To him must be given large praise as one of the founders of Free Cuba.

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**The Russo-Japanese and Moroccan Adjustments**

The news allowed to be published last week regarding the conferences to end the Russo-Japanese War and the Franco-German conflict over Morocco confirm the opinion that these meetings will make for permanent peace. They should also bring about a better understanding, not only between the two nations especially interested in each case, but among all nations in any way interested. It is reported that the Japanese Government has now decided on the names of its peace commissioners, but does not wish to make them public until the Russian Government sends in its selections. It is expected that no objection will be made by either belligerent to any name suggested by the other. When the lists are approved, President Roosevelt will make them public. On Monday of this week the following statement was given out at the White House:

> The President has received from both the Russian and Japanese Governments the statement that the plenipotentiaries of the two countries will meet in the United States during the first ten days of August, and the President has expressed to both Governments the wish that the meeting should take place, if possible, on the 1st of August, and if not on that date, then at the earliest date thereafter.

Washington diplomats incline to the opinion that there will be no armistice until the plenipotentiaries meet. Meanwhile, great events may occur in Manchuria. Of course the Japanese have no intention of losing strategical advantages gained there.——As to Franco-German differences, there seems to be no evidence that they have divided England and France. We note scarcely any abatement of the complaints, first, from Germany, that "England is stiffening Rouvier's back," and, second, from France, that Germany waited a year after becoming acquainted with the Anglo-French agreement before acting. Premier Rouvier's note to the German Foreign Office last week contains, so it is announced, a full and frank statement as to French policy in Morocco during the past four years. While it upholds the Moroccan Sultan's independence, stress is laid on the rights acquired by France in Morocco and upon the maintenance of a privileged position resulting from France's long and continuous Algerian frontier on the Sultan's dominions. In short, the French Premier accepts the proposal of an international conference if Germany will agree to one proviso—that actual vested interests already obtained by France shall not form a subject for discussion.

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**The Russian Risings**

The carnage at Lodz, the second city in Poland, last week, was an outbreak of troubles which have been simmering for months. Last February the workmen in the Lodz cotton-mills demanded more pay and easier hours. The employers refused. Strikes occurred, concessions were made, work was resumed; but the general spirit of rebellion, once started, was now actively promulgated by the agents of the revolutionists, and what had begun in February as an industrial movement became in June a political demonstration, resulting in the proclamation by the Governor-General of a state of siege. The affair began with an attack by workmen on the patrol, but a terribly disproportionate revenge was taken by the troops. This provoked bloody counter-attacks, especially by the throwing of bombs and vitriol from points of vantage on the troops.

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The number of killed and wounded has been placed as high as two thousand. These disturbances naturally increased the unrest at Warsaw, the capital of Russian Poland, forty miles away, where the workmen have struck, as a protest against the Lodz massacre. Meanwhile the Caucasus is aflame with insurrection, and peasant uprisings have occurred in several provinces in Russia proper.

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**The Russian Zemstvoists**

A meeting remarkable for frankness of speech occurred last week between the Czar and the Zemstvoists. Prince Troubetskoy, in presenting the claims and hopes of the latter, warned the Czar that the monarch of the whole Russian people was not to be the property of the nobles and bureaucrats alone. The Prince then plainly described the alarming conditions which caused the Zemstvoists to approach the Emperor directly. In the Czar's reply, as reported, occur these words: "Dissipate your doubts. My will is sovereign, and it is my unalterable will that the admission of elected representatives to the works of State shall be regularly accomplished." This made a profound impression throughout Russia, as well it might. That the doubters, however, had some reason for their doubts was shown a day or two later, when the Minister of the Interior issued a circular denying any expectation of calling a convocation of representatives of the people on the bases of the existing European constitutions. On the contrary, the conditions of such a convocation were to be based on Russian autocratic principles. "His Majesty's words contain absolutely not the least indication of the possibility of modifying the fundamental laws of the Empire." Despite all ups and downs of progress in Russia, one characteristic stands out with increasing clearness—the greater freedom and boldness of speech indulged in by Russians of all classes. At the recent trial of the murderer of the Grand Duke Sergius the murderer's lawyer declared that

> An unrestrainable political movement, as a result of the complete bankruptcy of our present economic, political, and military systems, has produced the present condition of things in Russia. . . . Two great forces are at war—the old régime, established centuries ago, and young Russia, which aspires to liberty. Hope that this struggle can end pacifically is lost. Civil war is close at hand.

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**Sweden and Norway**

The extraordinary session of the Swedish Riksdag, or Parliament, was convened last week. It had been summoned by King Oscar to deal with the momentous question raised by Norway's declaration dissolving the union. While the Swedes behave with exemplary propriety in the matter, they do not feel that the Norwegians are justified in their claim that "the Royal power has ceased to be in function" because of the resignation of Ministers and the King's inability to replace them. The reason given by the separatists for the dissolution is to the unionists only an excuse. The real reason lies deeper. It may be sought in the essentially democratic social structure of Norway as opposed to that of Sweden, where the nobles still retain much social and political influence. The session was opened by King Oscar in person, arrayed in royal robes of purple and ermine, with the crown on his head, the scepter in his hand, and surrounded by the princes of his house in robe and coronet and by the high court functionaries in full uniform. In his speech the King protested against the charge that by violating the Constitution he had provoked the steps taken by Norway. He said:

> I have acted in accordance with my conscience and always in conformity with the Constitution and with the desire to work conscientiously for the true welfare of the two peoples. The bill presented to the Riksdag does not aim at replying to injustice by acts of coercion. The union is not worth the sacrifice which acts of coercion would entail. A union into which Norway would be forced in such a manner would be of little value to Sweden.

The King concluded with a hope that the Swedish people would be guided by calmness and prudence, and that God would give them strength and unity to regain within their own frontiers what they were to lose by the union's dissolution. The Government's bill was immediately introduced. It asks for authori-

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zation to negotiate with the Norwegian Storthing or Parliament, and to draw up a conditional settlement of the questions involved in the separation of the heretofore Dual Kingdom. Thus, after ninety years of union, comes another historic event in Scandinavian history. For more than four centuries Norway and Denmark were united. Sweden was only reconciled to the absorption of Finland by Russia by the permission to incorporate Norway. With almost any other sovereign than the wise and patient King, the present loss of Norway to Sweden might be attended by armed warfare, but in Oscar II. the Greek author who sighed for a union of the king with the philosopher might now find his wish realized. Swedish magnanimity has, we believe, not only averted bloodshed, but has laid the foundation of an ultimate Scandinavian union so far as regards foreign affairs and defense.

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**The Hungarian-Norwegian Parallel**

Last week Premier Fejervary received a remarkable rebuff in the Hungarian Diet. The Prime Minister announced himself as only a temporary official, one appointed by the Emperor of Austria (as King of Hungary) to finish routine work before the Diet's prorogation. Furthermore, the Premier declared his Cabinet to be but a stop-gap affair to make way for a regular Ministry as soon as Hungary's army quota should be recruited and the necessary appropriations made. Despite these assurances, the Premier was vigorously hooted down by the Hungarian deputies in their characteristic Magyar fashion. They then proceeded to pass a vote of no confidence—really an entirely logical action, for the Cabinet, opposing the coalition majority, is, in their eyes, both unparliamentary and unconstitutional. The question arises, therefore, Will the Emperor-King persist in a course opposed by the great mass of Magyars? They believe in revising their electoral system, in using the Magyar and not the German word of command in Hungary's contribution to the army of the Dual Realm, and especially do they believe in a customs service independent of Austria. Francis Joseph will not consent to these things, but if he orders new elections he will probably find himself under more of a disadvantage than at present. Beloved as he is personally, politically he may well turn his eyes toward the north and take a leaf out of King Oscar's book. That monarch no longer tries to force an unacceptable Prime Minister on the majority, even if such a Minister be avowedly but a stop-gap. Oscar II. has frankly accepted the situation, hard as it is for a ruler seventy-six years of age, whose reign has in general been of marked benefit to two Scandinavian peoples, united racially, linguistically, and socially far more than are the Austrians and the Hungarians. For Francis Joseph, a year younger, though with a much longer reign behind him, the situation should really not be so hard as it has been for the King of Sweden and Norway. The latter, by his sage course, has united to him the separatists in his hitherto dual realm, so far at least as external defense is concerned. But in the dual realm to the south even such a loyalty on the part of the proud Magyars seems daily becoming less assured.

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**Williams College**

The Commencement exercises at Williamstown last week were as notable as any in the history of the College. On Wednesday the beautiful chapel presented by Mrs. Mary Clarke Thompson as a memorial of her husband, Frederick Ferris Thompson, was dedicated, the exercises being of unusual dignity and interest. The new organ of the chapel more than justified expectations of its volume and sweetness; the music was admirable; and the dedication sermon, preached by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, interpreted the spiritual uses and significance of the building. This chapel will take its place among the most beautiful academic buildings here or abroad. No chapel of modern building expresses greater dignity and reverence in more adequate architectural terms. Built in the Perpendicular Gothic style, with a tower of noble height and proportions which can be seen from all the hills surrounding Williamstown, and

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which crowns the group of college buildings as the tower of Magdalen rises above the Quadrangle at Oxford, the building is constructed of Indiana limestone and Germantown stone very happily contrasted in color, the exterior lines expressing strength and dignity. The windows, designed and made by the Hardmans of Birmingham, must be counted among the most successful and beautiful church windows in America. Not only are apostles, martyrs, heroes, and promoters of Christian civilization represented, but the forces of earth and air are symbolized. The light is soft without being dim, and the general effect extremely harmonious and beautiful. Great credit is due to the architect, Mr. Francis Richmond Allen, of Boston, who also constructed the Thompson Memorial Library at Vassar, an account of the dedication of which was given in these columns last week. The Outlook will describe the Williams College Chapel more at length in its Educational Number, with illustration. Mr. Allen received the degree of M.A. on the Commencement stage, and was greeted with an enthusiasm on the part of the students and audience which showed how deeply his signal services to academic architecture in this country are appreciated. On Thursday the Commencement exercises, in spite of heavy rain, were attended by throngs of people, called together by the presence of President Roosevelt, Mr. Root, and Mr. Choate. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Mr. Choate and Mr. Root, and that of Doctor of Letters upon President Roosevelt. They were greeted by the audience with tumultuous applause. The President signalized the occasion by a vigorous and interesting address, touching on many points of interest to the graduating class and also of interest to the public at large, and explaining at length the policy of the Administration in Santo Domingo. At the alumni dinner which followed the close of the Commencement exercises a number of generous gifts were announced, especially from Mr. Stetson, who made material addition to the endowment of the College for the purpose of increasing the professors' salaries. Sufficient funds have been insured to provide for the erection of a new dormitory which it is proposed shall form part of what is to be known as the Berkshire Quadrangle.

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**The President at Clark**

Special interest attached to the Commencement exercises of the Collegiate Department of Clark University, at Worcester, on Wednesday of last week. Under the able administration of President Carroll D. Wright the college has made remarkable progress, and the first class was graduated from the college, President Roosevelt making an incisive address, characteristically direct and forceful in its urgence of the necessity of every man doing his work in the world with courage, fidelity, and capacity. Special reference was made to the recent celebration of the Schiller anniversary as an occasion for recalling the value of idealism and for an appreciation of the special qualities which Germany has given to the United States:

> From Germany this country has learned much. Germany has contributed a great element to the blood of our people, and it has given the most marked trend ever given to us along scholastic and university lines, to the whole system of training students and scholars. In taking what we should from Germany, from this great kindred nation, I wish that we could take specially the idealism which renders it natural to them to celebrate such an event as Schiller's life and writings; and also the keen, practical common sense which enables them to turn their idealistic spirit into an instrument for producing the most perfect military and industrial organizations that the world has ever seen.

The President expressed the earnest hope that industrial as well as military peace should prevail among the nations, and declared that no man in public position, under penalty of forfeiting all right to the respect of those whose regard he cares for most, could fail, as the opportunity presented, to do all that in him lies for peace. The usual Commencement address was delivered by Mr. Mabie. Later the President spoke to a great out-of-door audience at Holy Cross College. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, the address was listened to with the greatest attention. The President declared that it must be the constant

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endeavor of our people to do no wrong to any other people, and to stretch out the helping hand of friendship to any other power, and that what he most desires to see in the United States is the union of a lofty sense of the rights of others with the power to act efficiently and effectively. This week Commencement and anniversary exercises are going on in many colleges, and an account of the most prominent events will be given in the next issue of The Outlook.

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# The Control of College Athletics

It is a misfortune which colleges share with the rest of the world that their normal, regular, quiet, and wholesome activities receive little public notice, but that the unwholesome and abnormal, the noisy and irregular, incidents of college life are widely published. An escapade, a bit of needless daring, or a silly piece of effrontery is meat to the newspaper. A ball game or a race between rival college teams has the same sort of journalistic nutriment in it that is contained in a railway disaster or an embezzlement. Because there must be something of the unusual in an incident to make it news, the public prints have fostered the too common impression that college life is a turmoil of hazing, stealing signs, and excited yelling at athletic contests. The fact is, of course, that the current of ordinary college life runs unobtrusively in other than public channels.

In publishing in this number the two articles, "The Money Power in College Athletics" and "The Reflections of a Sub-Freshman's Father," The Outlook does not wish to exalt unduly the place which athletics hold in American colleges. It believes, however, that in these articles is described a situation that actually exists. Athletics, which ought to be recreative and can be made actually educative, have largely lost their recreative value because undergraduates have taken them too seriously, and have not been of educative value because college authorities have not taken them seriously enough. While undergraduates have been making a business of football, baseball, and rowing, college presidents and college faculties have been content to attempt some curtailment of their abuse.

Professionalism, violation of rules, the solicitation of athletic school-boys, extravagant expenditures, the concentration of effort in the specialized training of a few instead of the general development of the many—all these are but symptoms of a general condition. To punish the professional, to make the rules more stringent, to hamper, restrict, or prohibit this practice or that, may be necessary, but it is only to use a temporary expedient. The real task is the creation in American colleges of a condition like that existing in Oxford and Cambridge, which would make such temporary expedients unnecessary. There are several courses which college authorities can pursue:

I. They can leave matters as they are. Nobody, we believe, seriously approves that.

II. They can attempt to abolish intercollegiate athletics. This is what the Sub-Freshman's Father advocates. It is at the very best a policy of despair, and, we venture to predict, it will never prevail. Prohibition never succeeds except in matters which are believed to be essentially evil; and no one has seriously asserted that intercollegiate athletics are essentially evil. On the contrary, there is nothing which has done so much to blot out the hazing and boisterous lawlessness which were once so prevalent among American collegians as athletic contests between the colleges. To abolish all such contests in order to get rid of their abuses would be to burn down the barn in order to kill the rats.

III. In order to bring about a reform, college authorities can depend upon denunciation of evils and upon moral suasion. Exhortation on the part of newspapers or periodicals is wholly inadequate and almost wholly useless. Undergraduate opinion is rarely if ever affected by the opinion of the world outside of college circles. Exhortation on the part of presidents and professors of colleges is, of course, to be expected, but that

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will be heeded by undergraduates, and even by graduates, only as it comes from men who are more or less intimately concerned with the athletic activities of the colleges. In such a matter as this, involving social ethics, tradition and custom have more weight than any exhortation; and at present, while the athletic traditions and customs of the colleges are beyond the control of college authorities, exhortation from anybody will avail little.

IV. The college authorities can deliberately take the control of college athletics into their own hands. This is what we believe they ought to do, and what it is evident they must do if they are neither ready to abolish intercollegiate athletics nor content to let athletic affairs rest as they are. At present the real control of athletics in almost every college is in the hands of two classes; one consists of graduates of athletic experience and of some leisure, the other consists of professional coaches. Neither of these classes is responsible to the college; both of them are interested primarily in producing winning teams rather than in promoting pure sportsmanship, with all which that term ethically implies. The professional coach particularly has a great influence in molding the opinions of college men in athletic matters. This is illustrated by a recent incident. Before a boat race between Harvard and Cornell at Cambridge, the Harvard captain, acting within his rights, deprived the visiting crew of a chance to row over the course. This action humiliated every Harvard man who heard of it; for it was the action of a hostile commander, not the action of a host. The Harvard captain had simply acted on the advice of the professional coach—a man in no way responsible to the University, unacquainted with Harvard traditions, and without an inheritance of college sentiment and idealism. He was hired to turn out a winning crew, and he gave this advice simply in the performance of his duty. If college presidents and college faculties are unwilling to put the ethical sense (to say nothing of the good manners) of undergraduates into the keeping of such men as this, they must see to it that in some way they choose the men who direct the athletics. For it is certain that the athletic trainer has as much to do with determining what the social ethics of the college students will be as the professor of mathematics or Greek has to do with the sort of scholarship which the men of his classes will consider worthy of respect. If courtesy, fair dealing, and friendliness are as worthy of cultivation as are high standards of scholarship, and have as much to do with the honor and reputation of the college, then the athletic trainer should be as accountable to the college as any other instructor, and should be chosen by the same authority and with the same care.

Before this can be done, however, college authorities will have to regard competitive athletics more seriously than they do at present; they will have to recognize their own responsibility for the sort of social morality that prevails among undergraduates, and will have to realize that intercollegiate athletics afford the principal medium in which the undergraduate's social morality is practically developed; they will have to intrust largely to those of their own number who are interested in athletics the task of developing and conserving high standards of sportsmanship as they are created and conserved by the dons of Cambridge and Oxford; and they will have to regard the man whose vocation it is to give practical direction to the athletic activities of the college as in as worthy and dignified a place as the teacher of history or economics, so long as his concern is chiefly not for athletics as such, but for the social traditions and honor of the college. Something but not enough has already been done in this direction in some of our American colleges. Dr. Sargent's position at Harvard has the requisite dignity; but he controls only the gymnasium; he does not touch the spontaneous and social physical activities as does the athletic trainer. A better illustration of what The Outlook desires to see accomplished in all our universities is afforded by the position of Mr. Stagg at the University of Chicago. He is the right sort of man for the head of athletics in a great uni-

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versity; his position as Director of the Division of Physical Culture puts him in the right relation to the students; and his office as a member of the University Council gives him the right position of academic dignity. Perhaps in this as in other things the colleges and universities of the East can learn something from the newer and more progressive universities of the West.

Full of abuse as intercollegiate athletics are, they are essentially sound; they are, indeed, a most potent means for the development of character. The condition into which they have come is very far from being hopeless. It simply marks the present stage in the progress of our colleges from little isolated communities to inter-related communities composing a complex college world. If sometimes we in America are chagrined by the inferiority in spirit of our college athletics to that found in Great Britain, we must remember that English university men have traditions which we never have had and never can have, and that we must work out our own traditions for ourselves.

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# Railroad Rate Regulation

A contributor on another page, who needs no other introduction than his own opening paragraph, puts the railroad issue now before the American people in a nutshell in the following sentence:

> Is it wise to have a Federal Commission authorized to determine a maximum and minimum freight rate (as the Legislatures now determine the maximum passenger rate), or to have rates made and natural markets destroyed by the caprice or the interest of an irresponsible freight agent—appointed, perhaps, by the owner of the trust whose business his railroad must transport?

Those who object that giving Government power to fix maximum and minimum rates *may* bring terrible evils upon the country should consider the evils actually inflicted by the alternative policy—that of a practically uncontrolled private regulation. We here put that alternative policy briefly before our readers.

I. In an address before the Economic Club of Boston last March, Mr. Prouty, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, said that "we have in this country 200,000 miles and over of railway; and of these 200,000 miles, 120,000 miles are controlled by six men."[1] Professor Parsons gave the facts as to this concentration of power in greater detail. There were once 5,000 railway companies in the United States; there are now 2,078, of which 805 only are "independent companies," and most of these are massed in six groups, while with them are affiliated, under their practical control, so large a proportion of the other railways that "the six groups dominate directly about ninety-five per cent. of the vital mileage of the country, and indirectly dominate nearly all the remaining lines of any importance." Some of the men who control these railroads are at the same time interested in other great industrial enterprises, and use their power to fix rates in the interest of these other enterprises. Some of them manage the roads in the interest of the owners of the property—who are a minority, though a large and influential minority, of the American people—and avowedly declare it their policy to charge all that the traffic will bear. A few of them recognize a duty toward the general public; but few or none of them put the public interest first, or, indeed, under the present system, can do so. Personal rebates, though not a thing of the past, are less common than they used to be. But the same practical injustice is effected by other methods: by discrimination between localities; by raising of rates with the effect, and sometimes with the purpose, of destroying an industry; by giving special rates to the owners of private cars, in which railroad directors have an interest; by dividing freight rates on unfair terms with the owners of private lines. Mr. Prouty is authority for the statement that the Santa Fé, by raising its coal rate from San Antonio to El Paso, put a coal operator at San Antonio out of business. Judge Grosscup is authority for the statement that "there are

[1] President Roosevelt's Railroad Policy. Report of a Discussion before the Economic Club of Boston, March 9, 1905, including Addresses by the Hon. Charles A. Prouty, Member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission; David Wilcox, Esq., President of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company; the Hon. Peter S. Grosscup, Judge of United States Circuit Court of Appeals; and Professor Frank Parsons, Ph.D., President of the National Public Ownership League. Ginn & Co., Boston.

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instances of arrangements with the great transcontinental lines by which the rates are divided between the switch and the roads in the proportion of one-half, or one-third and two-thirds, or one-quarter and three-quarters," so that the owner of a switch railroad of from one-quarter of a mile to two miles and a half in length gets all the advantage of rebate, and practically can drive his competitor out of business.

II. For such inequality and consequent injustice the law at present furnishes no adequate remedy. In the first place, the individual shipper, if he appeals to the courts, has arrayed against him an enormous moneyed interest, fights his cause at great disadvantage, and even if, after long delays and great expense, he wins, his victory is a barren one. For the court can only declare the rate charged to him to be an unjust one, but has no power to determine what a just rate is. It sometimes happens that this inability of the court to fix upon a just rate practically prevents it from overturning an unjust one. Thus, the Illinois Central Railroad was sued by the G. W. Robinson Lumber Company for raising the rates two cents per hundred pounds on lumber in Mississippi to points on the Ohio River and beyond. And the court held that it could not grant any relief, because, in the language of the court, "if it did so, this would in effect fix a maximum rate, and this was not a judicial act which the court could perform." The proposal to leave the railroads without Governmental regulation is practically a proposal to leave the highways of the Nation under the control of half a dozen men, possibly half a score. The proposal to provide no remedy for private or public injustice except an appeal to the courts is a proposal to allow no remedy at all, since the courts can only declare what is unjust, but have no power, and under the Constitution cannot be given power, to determine what is just and to require the railroads to do justice.

III. The President has *not* proposed as a remedy to confer upon the Inter-State Commission power to fix *ab initio* railroad rates for the entire country. It is probably true that no body could do this with equity. The task would be too great, the conditions are too complex. The President's proposal is thus stated by him, and his proposal is so carefully defined that it is difficult to see how it can be misunderstood:

> THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION SHOULD BE VESTED WITH THE POWER, WHERE A GIVEN RATE HAS BEEN CHALLENGED AND AFTER FULL HEARING FOUND TO BE UNREASONABLE, TO DECIDE, SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW, WHAT SHALL BE A REASONABLE RATE TO TAKE ITS PLACE; THE RULING OF THE COMMISSION TO TAKE EFFECT IMMEDIATELY, AND TO OBTAIN, UNLESS AND UNTIL IT IS REVERSED BY THE COURT OF REVIEW.

Under the law as it now stands a given railroad rate can be challenged and an appeal taken to the courts, and they are clothed with power to declare it unjust and illegal; but this is all they can do. What is proposed is to give to a special tribunal created for that purpose, a tribunal administrative, not judicial, added power to declare what is a just rate and to require such just rate to be substituted by the railroad. No one, so far as we know, has proposed to confer on the Commission any power to act except upon the complaint of some interested party. Certainly the President has not done so; nor has the Inter-State Commission; nor has the most active advocate of the enlargement of the powers of the Commission, Mr. E. P. Bacon, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Inter-State Commerce Convention. Mr. Prouty, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, describes the policy of the Commission in defining that of the President: "The President's policy simply says that, when the rate has been made, some tribunal shall have power to inquire into the reasonableness of that rate, *and to correct it if wrong*." Mr. Bacon defines the policy which he and the shippers whom he represents desire to see adopted when he defines what the famous Esch-Townsend Bill does: "It goes no further than to provide that, when rates complained of are found upon hearing to be either unreasonable *per se*, or discriminative in their effect in relation to different com-

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munities or different descriptions of traffic, the Commission shall have power, not only to order their discontinuance, as under the present law, but to require the substitution of such rates in place thereof as in its judgment are just and reasonable in the premises."

As the railroad issue is now framed before the country it presents the following alternative: Either give to a Commission this power, or leave the highways of the Nation to be owned and operated as private property and for the promotion of private interests. He who believes with us that public interests are always paramount and ought always to be safeguarded by the law cannot doubt how he will vote upon that issue.

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# Church and State in Italy

According to a cablegram from Rome, Pius X. published a remarkable encyclical last week. If confirmed by the text, this rescript not only permits but even advises Roman Catholic voters to take part in Italian parliamentary elections. Such a paper will, we are sure, mark a turning-point in the history of Church and State in Italy.

We are not altogether surprised at the Pope's alleged action. At the recent elections there were no thunders against Roman Catholic participation from priests and bishops, as enjoined after 1870 by Pius IX.'s "Non expedit" encyclical, an order obeyed with decreasing strictness ever since. According to that encyclical no loyal Roman Catholic should recognize the assertion of the principle of nationality and the rights of man, the capture of Rome and the annexation of the States of the Church (1870), if it meant usurpation and spoliation, and certainly should not vote for a political system deriving its strength from spoliation. The "usurpation and spoliation" were not accomplished, however, without Italy's effort in the Law of Guarantees (1871) to reconcile the Pope to his loss of temporal dominion. This law declared that any attempt upon the Supreme Pontiff shall be punished as would be a similar crime against the King; that the Government shall pay to the Pope the honors due to the King; that an annual appropriation of $645,000 shall perpetually be set aside in favor of the Holy See; that the Pope shall have the use of the Vatican and Lateran and of Castel Gandolfo (in the Alban Hills), with all the buildings and grounds annexed in each case; that the foreign representatives of and to the Holy See shall have the prerogatives and immunities of diplomatic agents; and that Papal letters and telegrams shall not be taxed. The annual appropriation was refused, and the Pope has always insisted on regarding himself as the "Prisoner of the Vatican." Yet, latterly, by reason of many conciliatory courses on both sides, Pope and King have come into a closer relation. Hence a Roman Catholic writer suggested not long since a possible compromise as to the Pope's temporal power, namely, by a concession from the King to the Pope of the Leonine City—that part of Rome lying on the Tiber's right bank. We would like to see the result of a vote of the Leonine City's inhabitants on that question!

If Pope and King are now on better terms, the religiously faithful have been becoming politically restive. As every one recognizes, the event of 1870 was genuinely historic. It has permanently changed the course of Italian and Papal history. Indeed, in our opinion, the unifications of Italy and Germany are likely to have the most lasting results of any nineteenth-century events in Europe. If, as is said, a considerable proportion of the Holy See's capital is invested in Italian national bonds, confidence in the permanence of the Government would be indicated on the part even of the Vatican. In every land, civic duty and love of country impel men toward the exercise of the franchise. In Italy this has been markedly seen. Religious men, loyal Roman Catholics in everything else, have gradually broken away from the bonds hitherto put upon them by the "Non expedit" encyclical, and have gratified their civic if not their religious conscience by affording first secret and then open support to the Government.

Pius IX.'s encyclical was really revoked last autumn, though unofficially.

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At that time Socialism seemed to threaten both Church and State. The priesthood as well as the laity were aroused. The former allowed the impression to go forth, uncontradicted, that nothing would be said even if Roman Catholics did go to the polls. Certain Clerical candidates were elected. Aided by the previous fiasco of a strike fomented by the Socialists, Socialism was broken into two camps—State and Revolutionary. With the lessening of immediate danger from the Socialists, however, Pius X. apparently and justly feels that there is no lessening of the desirability of an exercise of the franchise by Roman Catholics. A stout democrat himself, he believes in a government by the people. But he has no desire to see a government which shall not be representative of all the people. His long and cordial association with the House of Savoy is a precious asset now that, as Pope, he must conciliate the Vatican's historic claims with his own convictions. It will be interesting to see whether he will declare, as did Pius IX. and Leo XIII., that civil sovereignty is essential to the Papacy as a safeguard and guarantee of its spiritual independence. Rather do we fancy his secret thought to be that the recovery of temporal power would be the Church's greatest political and religious misfortune, especially in Italy and France, where, as never before, Roman Catholic Christianity is on trial. In our opinion, only by an abstention from striving after temporal power by churchmen will the Church regain power over the vast number of men in both Italy and France who are nominally Roman Catholics but really freethinkers.

Papal infallibility concerns itself only with dogma. Hence an infallible Pope in the eyes of the faithful will remain the same even if Pius IX.'s political action is reversed by the wise Pius X. Any Pope has a right to take such action; for a Pope represents polity rather than ideas. A proper present polity, we believe, should replace the armed neutrality existing between Church and State in Italy by a mutually beneficial relation. This is an essential in a country where the visible presence of both Church and State is peculiarly necessary to social solidarity.

# The Spectator

Everybody knows the person who, as soon as he enters a room, makes for the most uncomfortable chair he can find, and sits on the extreme edge thereof till forcibly dislodged by time or circumstance. The Spectator has been making a little study of him, quite in the new style (though, it must be confessed, without a chart), and has been surprised to find how numerous he is, and how many different motives appear to account for the performance in question. The apparatus employed was extremely simple. The operator placed a hard and straight-backed chair in a chilly corner of his study, and saw to it that all the other chairs in the room were of the most easy and comfortable sorts. He never asked any one to take this chair, and the ensuing observations, which occupied some months, were based upon entirely spontaneous manifestations by his subjects. Even the members of his own family connection were quite unaware that they were being experimented upon, though among them they supplied much of his best material. He has observed with a good deal of interest the studied discomfort of Aunt Sarah, most unselfish and conscientious of ladies, who takes to the edge of the chair as a means of mortifying her poor old flesh, and who is always low in her mind if she is not sure of getting the worst of everything. There, on the other hand, is Aunt Maria, who makes a display of her discomfort by way of mutely reproaching those who are so careless as to allow themselves to be comfortable without special orders from on high. There again is Cousin Jenny, who chooses the pillory as a point of vantage, and perches there with bird-like alertness, afraid of missing something through undue creature comfort, apparently; and little Dick, who hypocritically takes the same pose when his father lectures him. There is our Poor Relation, in whom the attitude expresses humility; and our Wealthy Relative, in whom it expresses pride; and our Family Reformer, in whom it expresses moral aloofness. And there is the Immaculate Grandmother, who takes the

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edge with an expression of "Well, this, at least, is not dusty." And there is Uncle Joseph, in whose mind bodily discomfort seems to be associated with hygiene, or physical culture, or some such matter.

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Finally—and it was her odd maneuvers in connection with the chair that first set him thinking of the subject—there is the Spectator's sister, in some respects the most interesting exhibit of all. This sister is a nice, capable, lazy, youngish person of we will not say how many summers—not half as many as we hope she will have to her credit some day. She gets through a great deal of work in the course of the year without any fuss or worry. She has an agreeable talent for neglecting unimportant matters, and she was once observed to whisk some dust under a rug. She is altogether a human person, in short; a good homekeeper in a day when mere good housekeepers are quite sufficiently admired. She ought to be a warning to all such. She cannot get rid of servants, while her neighbors are undergoing a continual anguish of change. She is the most feminine of her sex, but she has succeeded in retaining the pleasant essentials of "female decorum" without its disagreeable accessories. She could not "bridle" any more than she could smoke a cigarette. Consequently, she is a satisfaction to all men as well as to all women, children, and servants.

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One weak moment in the day she has, and it is this that exposes her to the rigors of the Spectator's pillory. She loves to loaf for an hour after breakfast; and in our modest establishment this signifies beds unmade, mantels undusted, and (a more important matter) vases unfilled. At such an hour it is her wont to resort, with an unconscious affectation of casualness, to the edge of the chair, with some book of memoirs, a pad for letter-writing (she has the pad habit), or the latest magazine. There, on the perilous verge, she hardily remains until the given chapter, letter, or article is disposed of to her satisfaction. She cannot be tempted to that bad eminence at any other time of day, for she is a natural lover of cushions and the fender. But at this hour it is necessary to her; it feelingly reminds her what she is—a housekeeper simply tarrying for a moment (or, at worst, for a series of moments) by the wayside of her duty. To be altogether comfortable would be to feel guilty. The ceremony seems, in fact, to indicate a "reversion to type," or perhaps rather the survival of a Puritan strain of conscience in one who appears to be in most respects cheerfully pagan, a firm adherent of the creed that it is good to be happy for such a creature as man in such a world as the present.

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The idea which the word "Puritanism" suggests most plainly to us is the idea of superfluous discomfort. We recall with shudders the fabled orthodoxy of those grim hill-top meeting-houses in which our somber forefathers and our not less somber aftfathers, their miserable offspring, used to spend their dreary Sabbaths: on a hard, straight board, against a hard, straight board, for the benefit of their hard, straight souls. But one of the amusing, or edifying, facts about Puritanism lies in its amazing inconsistency. Some truth must be discerned in these not too gentle lines of Hudibras, in which Butler characterizes the Puritans as

> A sect whose chief devotion lies
> In odd, perverse antipathies;
> In falling out with that or this,
> And finding somewhat still amiss. . . .
> That with more care keep holyday
> The wrong, than others the right way;
> Compound for sins they are inclined to,
> By damning those they have no mind to
> Still so perverse and opposite,
> As if they worship'd God for spite;
> The self-same thing they will abhor
> One way, and long another for.

The Puritan's ideal, indeed, was not the ascetic ideal. To practice celibacy, to eschew good food and drink, to mortify the flesh for the sake of the soul—all this seemed to him to savor of superstition and mummery. Yet at this distance he appears to have been among the most superstitious of men. He prided himself upon not worshiping with the aid of crosses and candles, but did not himself disdain the aid of hard, straight boards

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and half-frozen extremities. A measure of physical discomfort in the act of worship was, indeed, a part of his rubric. Strange whims of abnegation seized him, and in due time became incorporate in his ceremonial code. He had his own convention as to what keeping the Sabbath Day holy meant. A meeting-house must not be heated properly, nor must an organ be used in connection with the service; yet a good Christian might mitigate the austerity of the occasion by means of a foot-stove or a lukewarm slab of soapstone, without giving unlawful encouragement to the Enemy; and distressing sounds might be allowed to issue from his leathern lungs in connection with a Hopkins enormity of doggerel, without his being suspected of a leaning toward the Scarlet Woman. A man might not kiss his wife, or be guilty of any other useful form of activity, on the Sabbath; but he might apply himself freely to the resources of the cup which cheers and also inebriates. Candid observers must note a striking coincidence between the decline of Puritanical observance and the disappearance (by way of hard cider) of the stout Sabbatical toper of other days.

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Was it of a New Englander that Mr. Howells once wrote something like this? "At forty he had learned not to deny himself harmless indulgences." At all events, the phrase was of a sort to vibrate a sympathetic string in not a few middle-aging New England breasts. How many harmless pleasures were denied us in boyhood, though others not more harmless were allowed! Do you remember how, when you were a fellow-boy of the Spectator's in the village of ——, you were not allowed to go to dancing-school lest some of your father's angular parishioners be caused to lift their eyebrows? and how your elders were able to look on complacently while you played Copenhagen and Post-office, and other sprightly games promoting genial and promiscuous habits of osculation? Do you remember how you were forbidden to play secular tunes on your fiddle of a Sunday, but could lawfully hearken to them in church, as set to pious words and warbled by a mercenary mixed quartet? Do you remember, above all, that painful doctrine of "example," which you early came to accept as a sort of epitome of the Ten Commandments—namely, never to do anything which might cause the weak brother to stumble; never to do anything innocently and in moderation which a supposititious idiot next door might imaginably do in excess? Do you remember how your father (brought to it, as the Spectator always supposed, by the persuasions of your excellent if feminine mother) gave up moderate smoking for fear his four boys might become immoderate smokers; and how you yourself eventually almost smoked him out of his own house, and he had to smoke again in self-defense—to his great and reasonable comfort? And do you remember the balm brought to your soul by the belated discovery that this doctrine of the stumbling-block was never a doctrine of the founder of Christianity?

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But the Spectator observes that he is in some danger of transcending his modest function; his place is in the visitor's gallery rather than in the pulpit. For his part, like Burke, he has no wish to make an untimely display; he is "not ambitious of ridicule; not absolutely a candidate for disgrace." He has no disposition to trifle with serious matters or to give offense even to the "unco' guid." On the whole, he is inclined to hold certain clerical ancestors responsible for any excessive ardor of utterance. Or there is his sister for a more immediate cause; she afforded his text, and if a text is not responsible for a sermon, what is? That truant after-breakfast occupancy of the edge of the chair is by no means an accidental frailty. It is a dread survival, a betraying vestige of the earlier spiritual anatomy of her forebears—like the vermiform appendix or the traces of gill openings in the human body. Among women, at least, the sloughing off of conventions sanctioned by religion is not to be managed in a generation or two. It will be due to them, no doubt, if, as seems likely, New England remains some time longer, for the good or ill of this Nation, the Edge of the Chair.

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# Athletics in College Life[1]

## I.—The Money Power in College Athletics

By Clarence Deming

THE money power in college athletics, whether called by that name or under its more prolix titles of "professionalism" or "commercialism," has three pretty well defined stages. It has its germ; its period of incubation and growth, when it throws off some noxious by-products; and its matured fruit in the athletic finances of the larger American societies. To the intermediate stage it is not the purpose of this article to refer. The middle period, with the proselyting of the "prep" schools in the foreground of evil, has already been well exploited. The germ and its ultimate fruition need closer attention, and, if possible, along some fresh lines of analysis and research.

The *bacillus athleticus* finds fertile lodgment in the preparatory school much earlier than most observers, albeit watchful, are aware. The grain of example is in this case worth the pound of generality, and the concrete evidence is presented herewith. It is a genuine letter sent some years since to a relative by a young athlete in Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and forwarded to the writer with leave to print without disclosure of persons and names. With three or four betraying words omitted, the letter is annexed:

Exeter, N. H., Nov. 14.

*Dear ——:*

Your welcome letter was received, and at last I have got a chance to answer it. For the last week or two everything has been rushing at a 2.40 gait, and between practicing football plays and signals and at the same time keeping up my studies I have found it pretty hard. From now on, however, I hope to be able to correspond more frequently. We played the Andover eleven and beat them. This victory is important in more ways than one. Exeter has been defeated in everything for the last five years, and as athletics are what keeps both schools running, it means a great deal to Exeter. Exeter has been going down and down, till this year she has only about two hundred and fifty students to Andover's five hundred. This victory will bring lots of students to Exeter next year, and if we defeat them at baseball in the spring it will bring lots more.

The way I happened to be lucky enough to go to school is this. You know I always took interest in athletics, and I succeeded in getting quite a reputation for myself around —— for baseball. One day this autumn, after a game, a man that I knew asked me how I would like to go to school again, etc., and ended by making me an offer to go to Exeter. I was to get my tuition and rent of room and a few minor expenses. I was to start in Christmas. Mother and I talked it over and thought it would be a good thing to take it. A week or two afterward the same man wanted to know how I would like football. I told him first-rate, and it all ended with my leaving —— and coming over here immediately. I tried for the big team and got there.

The football game was grand. We pushed into their center time and time again until we had it all worn out, and then ran the ball right up the field. All one side the field was blue and white, Andover's colors, and the other side crimson and gray, our colors. There were 5,000 people in attendance. When the game finished the crowd rushed into the field and swung us on their shoulders and away we went down the field to the dressing-room. Fireworks, horns, etc., were started before we left Andover, and when we got to Exeter they got out the band and we marched all over town and we made every one of the faculty make a speech. Then there was a monstrous bonfire on the campus amidst fireworks and general rejoicing. Everybody was shaking hands and cheering, and, in fact, I never saw or experienced anything like it before. It is all over now, and now comes baseball. . . .

Note with what nicety and microsopic exactitude the letter, in the phrase of the football gridiron, "rounds up" the fiscal germ theory at the preparatory school. All the phenomena are there incarnate in the single budding athlete: The village youth of prowess on the rural ball-field detected by the keen-eyed Exeter "scout;" the temptation unrecognized by the simple boy as a lure to professionalism; the quick transfer to the

[1] The general subject, some phases of which are here treated, is further discussed in an editorial on another page of this issue of The Outlook. Mr. Deming is well known in college and journalistic circles as a former captain of the Yale University ball nine and as for many years a writer on college topics, as well as of other newspaper and magazine articles.



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field of athletic heroics; and the first sowings of the seed to ripen into the masked academic "ringer" at some big university.

A single instance based on my direct and personal knowledge, and in the same line of "seeding down" young athletes, may be added. At a fashionable summer resort of New England last September a game of hare and hounds was organized. One of the "hounds," who far outstripped his mates, was immediately "canvassed" as a long-distance runner for Harvard, though three years away from the final entrance examination.

We pass over the middle ground of athletic evolution to arrive at the fiscal environment of the athlete of first rank at the large American university. The university selected for the example is Yale, the writer's own Alma Mater, where familiarity with the contour of the athletic field of finance allows the plow to be sunk deeper.

At Yale, in 1892, to correct, if possible, laxities and friction in athletic finance, partly due to the fact that some branches of athletics were self-supporting and others not so, control of income and expense was centralized in a new body, named the Yale Financial Union, composed of Walter Camp, as Treasurer, and the four managers of the same number of major sports—football, baseball, boating, and track athletics. Since then—with one year missing, when the returns seem not to have been published—the receipts and expenditures appear in the following table compiled from the printed annual reports of the Union:

| | Receipts. | Expenses. | Balance. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1892–93..... | $51,292 | $45,208 | $6,084 |
| 1893–94..... | 61,480 | 58,037 | 3,443 |
| 1894–95..... | 54,106 | 51,820 | 2,286 |
| 1895–96..... | 59,739 | 53,945 | 5,794 |
| 1896–97..... | 48,073 | 43,525 | 4,548 |
| 1897–98..... | ——— | ——— | ——— |
| 1898–99..... | 56,384 | 57,028 | 644 def. |
| 1899–00..... | 68,616 | 63,657 | 4,959 |
| 1900–01..... | 66,245 | 67,618 | 1,373 def. |
| 1901–02..... | 83,460 | 74,616 | 8,844 |
| 1902–03..... | 92,711 | 91,697 | 1,014 |
| 1903–04..... | 106,396 | 89,810 | 16,586 |
| Total.... | $748,502 | $696,691 | $51,541 |

While the table, with its receipts of three-quarters of a million dollars during the last eleven years, speaks for itself as a measure of the moneyed bigness of athletics at a great American university, some details of the figures call for specialized attention. The great increase of both receipts and expenses during the last three years will be noticed—though during the last year the sum of $14,636 "at once expended in repairs of football stands" is here added to the expense account, and, if subtracted, would have made the total profit last year $31,222. The income last year of $106,396 represents the pay of thirty full professors of Yale at an average salary of $3,500 each. It is more than one-eighth the total gross income ($832,-619) of the University with all its departments. It is about five-eighths of the total income ($166,616) from all sources of the Scientific School, with its 871 students; and it well-nigh equals the incomes of the Law, Divinity, and Medical Schools combined. Moreover, the budget of the Financial Union does not include a large part of the money received and expended in Freshman athletics, or the sums used in basketball, tennis, hockey, and minor sports—collectively a good many thousand dollars more.

Both Yale and Harvard now print fiscal reports for athletics, which on their face appear to be full and detailed—and the Yale managers criticise the comparatively meager reports of Pennsylvania and Columbia, and score Princeton for printing no reports at all. But, with all the apparent fullness, the annual report of the Yale Financial Union has its mysteries, obviously premeditated. No salary account appears. One must infer from the report that Murphy, skilled trainer in track athletics, has been giving his services to Yale for love; and that Kennedy, high master of the art of rowing, and foster-parent of so many victories on the Thames, serves with a loyalty that scorns dollars. When the accounts of the Union are examined from year to year, a far more striking fiscal *hiatus* is disclosed. All the balances in the third column of the table, with their "net" of $51,541, together with $10,000 charged during two early years as a "reserve" fund—a total of $61,541—absolutely

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disappear. Further inquiry as to these vanished balances, now for the first time publicly disclosed, shows that they are vested as a fund of large but indefinite amount to meet future athletic emergencies. The Yale professors who have audited the Union's accounts year after year have made no references to this hidden store. It should be stated explicitly that there is not in the matter the slightest hint or suspicion of "graft." The "reserve" fund, it is stated authoritatively, has been handled by responsible and competent investors, and probably carries a handsome increment of accrued interest. But it testifies to the magnitude of an athletic revenue so large that it has to be disguised, and it bears a burden of questionable secrecy, perhaps a little palliated by the theory of rescuing something from undergraduate athletic extravagance, to be referred to later.

The logical effect of all this "high finance" at Yale, as at other large Eastern universities, is to create in athletics an atmosphere of wealth. The large riches that ever crave more in the outside world find their analogue in the college microcosm. Athletic fiscal policy tends, not toward simplicity and economy, but to greater and greater expansions. There is a strong disposition, in railroad terminology, to load athletics with "all that the traffic will bear." A single example at Yale, where many could be cited, will be enough. Spite of the great revenue from sports, the so-called "level" subscription persists. The "level" subscription means a yearly payment to the Union for Athletics of $8 by each undergraduate from whom it can be collected—on commission—by direct solicitation. In the euphemism of the athletic managers, it is a "voluntary" subscription; in fact, it is a tax which bears heavily on Yale's great middle class of undergraduates, and which, under existing conditions, deserves the severest condemnation of her loyal alumni.

We move on from this upper stratum of athletic finance to the lower but much more important plane where the golden stream meets the undergraduate. In 1896–7 the published statement of the Yale Financial Union appeared in substantially its present form. With the training table repayments of the previous year—omitted last year—added to the later training table expense so as to make the comparison uniform, the table below denotes the increase of those items of athletic expense which are most liable to abuse:

| | 1896–97. | 1903–04. |
|---|---|---|
| Traveling | $3,361 | $6,573 |
| Hotels and meals | 3,980 | 9,935 |
| Coachers' expenses | 729 | 1,981 |
| Merchandise and sporting goods | 3,253 | 7,231 |
| Training tables | 9,369 | 10,444 |
| Trophies | 529 | 1,549 |
| Total | $21,221 | $37,713 |
| Increase (78 per cent.) | | $16,492 |

Each item connotes its special form of lavishness and luxury. "Traveling" has its parlor cars and its host of substitutes taken along, not to fill athletic gaps, but as a pleasant privilege. "Hotels and meals" have their best rooms and special fare. "Coachers' expenses" imply generous hospitality to visiting athletes as pledge of a return. "Merchandise and sporting goods" include a football to each man for summer practice, and sweaters and shoes *ad infinitum*. "Trophies"—they cost $2,623 two years ago—spell gold and silver watch charms, silken flags ornately hung, photographs, individual, collective, and of rival teams; and training tables, long the targets of criticism, mean free board of oarsmen for several weeks at Gale's Ferry. As to the old abuses of the training table, a prominent Yale professor has the wise suggestion that they at least be cut down to one meal a day—this not merely on grounds of rational economy, but because it would make better athletes if the men were freed at the other two meals from the stale table-talk of the field and the boat.

Thus at Yale, as at her sister universities, the athletic system falls into paradox. On the one side are the strenuous physical effort and discipline which in many respects are good; on the other side are the mercenary spirit, the wastage, and the luxury which are in all respects bad. The college athlete of the sward or of the water on the physical side finds temptation to masked professionalism, to the sacrifice of scholarship in athletic

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excess, and to the giving of undue dominance to the verb *to win*. But from all these, particularly if he is poor or of moderate means, he incurs less peril to character and purpose than in his transit from simple living and high thinking to the training table that costs $20 a week per man, and the fiscal regimen that it symbolizes. He will find in that changed life of his some things that must confuse his logic and his ideals. If he takes a dollar for private athletic instruction, he is unfrocked as an amateur; yet he may have daily and intimate contact with a high-salaried professional coach, and take from him all the tricks of the trade. He must not enter a contest for the smallest money prize; but he may barter his athletic fame for a commission from a tobacco trust or be subsidized through college by the grant of a score-card privilege. He will be told—very likely by some of his professors—that all this is but a reflection on the academic life of the mania of materialism in the outside world; but not so often told that, even if such is the fact, it rests upon the culture, the refinement, the scholarship, and the ideals of the universities to set the pace toward the opposite pole. Statistics of graduate vocations are showing us much in these days of the drift of the new college men away from the learned professions towards a life-work of "affairs." It would be edifying if we could know how large a factor in those returns is supplied by the athletic group in whose college life the dollar is so vivid, so pervasive, and so potential.

In this particular branch of the general athletic hypertrophy of our universities constructive criticism, fortunately, can find the remedy. The evil is not subtle like disguised professionalism, but open, visible, concrete, and expressed in definite terms. Faculties can lay a heavy hand upon it if they will, and the older graduates, as yet comparatively untouched by the athletic frenzy, have the power by concerted action to enforce economies, exact strict accounting, and reduce the athletic budget. It is but one of the many evil problems of to-day where the solution rests simply on initiative, volition, and courage.

## II.—The Reflections of a Sub-Freshman's Father

By Cunningham Laplace, C.E.

IN penning these reflections I realize that I present the thoughts of a representative of a rather undemonstrative class. The great group of parents makes little noise in the world, and is not much in evidence at alumni meetings, college or university clubs, and football games. And yet I am convinced that, in whole or in part, I shall voice the sentiments of an extremely important constituency, since, after all, the parents are, as regards the future supply of college students, not entirely negligible factors. Their wishes and convictions may with propriety be seriously considered by the governing boards of educational institutions, even though opportunity for concerted expression is necessarily denied them. That my thoughts, however, will produce much effect I do not anticipate; and that they are voiced by one crying in the wilderness I know but too well. What influence, for example, can the scattered and unorganized parents exert in opposition to the vociferous young alumni!

Without further preliminaries, let me present my reasons for indulging in reflections of this character; in other words, let me "qualify," as we say of expert witnesses.

I am a college graduate—it matters not of which college. I will merely say that my Alma Mater is no mean institution. I have been out from her walls twenty-five or thirty years. When I graduated, instead of following medicine, law, the ministry, or business, as did most of my classmates, I entered an engineering school and was trained for the profession of civil engineering. I then took up the practice of my profession, and, as is usual, I have had a varied experience. I have been engaged upon railroads, both in construction and in operation; I have been connected with the public

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works of a large city; I have had some experience with questions of water supply and the building of dams. I am now settled in a place of responsibility, and well established in a large enterprise employing many workers.

It will be seen from my experience that I have had much to do with men and things, and that I am no novice at the game of life. An engineer is more like a soldier than is the member of any other profession. He is mathematically trained; he is, if he is worth his salt, accurate and exact in his work; truthful to the last degree; loyal to his chief; and unsparing of himself in the discharge of his duty. Careless or slovenly habits of work or thought have no place in his life. They cannot have. If a railway curve is wrongly calculated, the trains run off the track; if a bridge is based on a mistake and falls, lives are lost; if a mine is badly opened up, more ore may be lost than won. But, then, all these requirements are also true of any well-conducted business. They are what we demand of good workmen, so far as the unions allow us; of good clerks, of good physicians, and of good ministers.

Now, I have boys of my own, and they will soon be going to college; and the question is a serious one with me as to where I shall send them in order that, for the above requirements in life, they may be best trained. I am no exceptional case. I am only a representative of many.

There are various ways of selecting a college for one's son. If left to the young man, it is a matter of the fashion among his schoolfellows, or the influence of some particular chum, whose father or other older relative has settled his choice; or, most important, proper, and natural of all is the feeling that he should go to his father's Alma Mater.

One of my friends, an older and a wiser man than I, once had this question to solve for his son, and he did it in the following original way. He said to his boy, "Now let us make up our minds regarding the six or eight colleges which may attract you. Then you and I will pack our bags and visit each. You investigate in your way, and I will in mine." Thus they set out. Arriving in a place, the young man inspected the laboratories, lecture-rooms, the library, and dormitories. The father, however, slipped off by himself and hunted up the janitors of the various halls and dormitories, made himself agreeable to them with a few cigars, and asked them how the students behaved at night; what was the general spirit regarding disorder and mischief of various kinds, etc., etc. Afterwards he called upon the presidents.

Each rated the several institutions on a scale of ten, and finally cast up the returns, and settled on the college for the young man.

Now, I had never thought of the janitors as sources of information, but the more I reflected on the matter the more convinced I felt that they knew more about what my friend sought than the president himself. At the same time, I will not adopt this plan. In these reflections I will select no college. I will only state my general views. Then, if you have boys, as I have, you may apply them in specific cases.

With regard to educational facilities there is little to choose among our longer established and best-endowed institutions. The colleges which are connected with universities draw upon a faculty of more eminent men than do the smaller institutions, but I believe that satisfactory and excellent groups of professors form the teaching bodies of nearly all which I would in any event consider. The question reduces to one involving the influences and associations of student life. Among these, fraternities and intercollegiate athletics are the chief, and upon them I will focus attention.

Regarding fraternities I shall be relatively brief. They are almost universally present, and, if not specifically permitted, are existent in the guise of eating clubs and other groups of congenial spirits. The loud and emphatic claims to specially democratic spirit which an institution without them may make will have weight only with those who are blind to one of the patent facts of human nature, that congenial groups will form in any community, and their members will inevitably flock together. The groups will constitute units for action of all kinds. When formed of young men, they need

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oversight, advice, and occasional direction. If the units are of an abiding character, as in the fraternities, and command, as they do, the interest and loyalty of their graduates, this guidance is available. I pass by this topic with the final remark that, while adults have clubs, adolescents will have fraternities.

In considering intercollegiate athletics I take up a more serious subject. I give the results of careful study and close observation. I have followed their development not alone in the discussions in the public prints, but by many talks with alumni, professors, students, and, above all, with several of my old classmates or contemporaries who are or have been members of faculty committees of control. To my mind, there can be but one conclusion: intercollegiate contests as at present conducted are demoralizing and harmful in almost every particular; and when it comes to a question of my own son, that college would claim him whose president or other powers had the "sand" either to abolish intercollegiate contests completely or to restrict them to one or two games or boat races with a natural rival and in vacation. Nor can I imagine any president reaching any other conclusion if he rids himself of the pressure of insistent and misguided alumni, if he views the situation with an eye single to the good of his students, and if he has the courage to speak and act according to his convictions. The condition of things, moreover, is not essentially different in one institution as compared with another. It varies in degree somewhat, but experience has shown that the greatest phariseeism on the part of alumni but covers up the most extensive graft.

I expect my boy while in college to be a systematic and industrious worker just as much as in his later life. I do not mean by this that he is to be such a "greasy grind" that he takes no time for pleasure and becomes unfitted for enjoyment. But I do expect him to make his studies his first and supreme care, and to see to it that everything else is subordinate. No other engagements should be assumed, and no influences should be permitted, that may interfere with this main purpose. His work should be done on and for each day, and sufficient—and only sufficient—should be provided for a reasonable and proper day's work. Recreation, exercise, and fun are all needed by no one more than by the college student, and should be taken up each day for a proper time. For this purpose nothing equals outdoor sport, and among his fellows and without very serious training, and for an hour or two a day, physical exercise and fun in the fresh air or in the gymnasium should be encouraged. Moreover, for almost all the students the fun should take the form of a contest, since life is so constituted that this is its law. Every man who obtains a position of responsibility and of corresponding remuneration does so because some man or group selects him from a field as the one who is considered to be best qualified. In games reasonably and properly conducted, the young man learns this phase of life and can best learn it. Self-control, the subordination of the unit to the total, the habit of working with his fellows, of touching elbows, etc., all are of importance not to be underestimated. This side of college life is, however, recreation, and should involve only the passing of a spare hour or two. The moment it invades the sphere of serious work, takes precedence of the main and only proper reason for sending lads to college, it insidiously undermines character in that the youth regards his pleasure as of importance paramount to his work. In this demoralizing influence of too great devotion to sport lies the greatest fundamental objection to *intercollegiate* contests, as against *intramural* fun.

Is it a fact that membership on a latter-day team makes these demands? There can be no doubt of it. Let me take up a few in detail. The fall term opens with football. Long before even the lame-ducks return to pass off their conditions, the coaches have the candidates back and out for daily practice. They must learn complicated formations, elaborate and difficult signals, and must know them so well that like a flash eleven men group and charge. As the term opens and proceeds, and as more and more important games come along, more and more insistent grow the coaches and

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more elaborate is the play. The greater part of the afternoon is given over to it, and in the quarters in the evening it is almost impossible to study, first, because everybody is too tired physically to do so, and, secondly, because every one sits around and talks football. How can a young man keep his work before him as other than a thing to be postponed or shirked in the interests of the more engrossing occupation?

As for the manager and assistant manager, not alone the later afternoon and evening, but also the morning, must be largely devoted to a thousand and one harassing cares, and no sophisticated professor expects anything in the way of regularity or good work from either of them until after Thanksgiving.

Every fall we read of teams which are sent off into the country to cool down and get their nerves in order several days, it may be for the whole week, before an important Saturday match; or else to recover afterwards from its excitement. Like many another parent, I have wondered when and where the real claims of solid college work came in. All the while these young people were away at games abroad, or were refreshing their nerves, all the while the cripples were nursing their sprained knees or other wounds, their classmates were marching uniformly ahead through the propositions of Euclid, the pages of the classics, or the experiments of the laboratory. What folly to think or speak of the members of the team as otherwise than shirking! And when I read the defenses or pleas which college or university presidents make for intercollegiate sport, I can with difficulty restrain Olympian mirth. Nor do I believe for a moment that their briefs are other than plays to those gods of the gallery, the insistent and shouting young alumni. Public addresses are not, however, the whole story. There are quite strong grounds for believing that at least one college president has practically traveled about with his team; and moderately reliable rumor once reported that a distinguished member of an honored profession, and at the same time one of a faculty committee of control, actually ran from the side-lines and, by way of protest, shook his fist under the nose of a referee who had disqualified a player from his university.

In these reflections I forbear to dwell upon the brutality of the game; upon the fact that to "do up" the players on the opposite side is one of the chief moves. I fail to discuss the other curious fact that the nearer a team approaches championship quality the more strongly do the names of the players suggest that Celtic or Germanic flavor which we associate with the police force of, say, New York or Boston; and the haunting question arises as to whether they are the real thing in the line of college student, or a kind of student for revenue mostly. I suffer not my thoughts to linger over the familiar scandals that have fastened on all the teams. Nor do I pause to consider the enormously exaggerated importance of the individual member whose height, weight, fitting-school, previous record, comparative merits as a player, strained tendons, and digestive condition are discussed with endless repetition and elaboration in the great newspapers and athletic magazines of the day. And I slip along past the fierce and insatiable desire to win that is felt by the sporty graduates of those very large institutions whose teams have had but modest success. I even refrain from elaborating the heavy expenditures of money, either actual or relative, in order that teams may be supported; the pressure on the student body for subscriptions, and the unpleasant situations in which, in the vast majority of institutions, the man of slender or limited means is placed; for, of course, except in a few big universities, athletics are conducted at a great financial loss.

I cannot discover any commensurate good that is contributed by this game.

If we take baseball and look over the schedule of any of the more prominent institutions, we shall find that games are slated each Wednesday and Saturday afternoon throughout the spring, and quite as often abroad as at home. They often come on other days, too, and it will be seen that from twenty to thirty are arranged by each college. Surely no man properly informed can believe that good work will be done by any student whose mind is constantly on a con-

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test of this sort, in which he feels the honor of his college to be at stake, and for every other one of which he sets out on a more or less extended journey. Besides the insistent daily practice, it is no exaggeration to count out two whole days in each week from college work and charge them up to baseball. Only the very exceptional man can keep his mind on his work with a home game in prospect for the afternoon, and of course while traveling to and from another institution, one day is a small allowance.

During the winter months basketball occupies scarcely less time, both at home and abroad, than do baseball and football in their seasons. Basketball is, indeed, fully as interesting and exciting a game to watch as is either of the other two. And the past winter at least two university teams traveled in term time more than a thousand miles from home to play institutions with which they had no natural rivalry.

Of all sports track and field athletics and boating are the least objectionable, because in each there is one great contest. Dual meets are, however, now so frequent as to place the former in the same class of time-consumers as either baseball or football. The crew is almost the only team which has one great contest, and that in vacation.

In all the sports the desire to win is so great that, taking time by the forelock, the fitting-schools are regularly campaigned for promising athletes. During the spring a perfect procession of managerial committees passes through the schools better known as sources of so-called athletic material. The sub-freshman of promise now learns his desirability, and, if he is cramped for means, no doubt finds his difficulties diminish. Hotel bell-boys also do not escape if they are good at "summer ball," and the eagle eye of the watchful recent graduate or of the undergraduate lets no athletic school-boy escape. The predominant movement of the graduates of certain well-known academies and fitting-schools toward certain institutions ten years ago has to-day very notably changed, and yet any purely educational advantages which might explain it are, to put it mildly, certainly not apparent, while the relative deification of athletics is pronounced.

How can a parent of my training, experience, and convictions view all these things and reflect upon the athletic imperium within the educational imperio with other than disapproval? And how can I do otherwise than wish that some president or faculty in a really good, desirable, and properly prominent college or university should courageously dare to shut down entirely on intercollegiate contests? If such a president were to look over the heads of the students and graduates who fill his immediate foreground, and let his eye dwell upon the parents who stand a little farther back, he could not but agree with me that in the abolition lies a policy which would bring him more and better students than would a dozen champion teams; which would keep, as the parents think, college life and training within their proper functions; and which would lift, as the parents well know, an incubus from the work of many a student and professor.

## The Patrician Vestal

By Stephen van Rensselaer Trowbridge

(Suggested by Lord Leighton's painting "Lachrimæ")

Oh, multitudes of men have little dreamed
The depth of soul from which her beauty streamed
As she swept by so fair;
And multitudes of hopes have whispered low
That in the Vestal altar's sacred glow
Her heart may burn its care;
And multitudes of yearnings deep have sought
What homage to Apollo has not brought—
The answer to a prayer.

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# Railway Rebates and Preferences

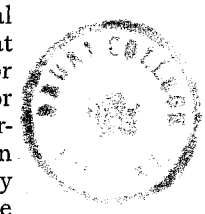
## By a Railway Employee

The author of this article holds an important position in the administrative offices of an American railroad. Comment upon the subject here presented is made in an editorial article on another page.—THE EDITORS.

I HAVE been the executive officer of an inter-State railroad since the passage of the Inter-State Commerce Act, February, 1887. Many of the men employed as managers of traffic and operation, men who are in immediate contact with and understand public sentiment, disagree with the purpose and tenor of the resolutions passed at the International Railway Congress on the 13th of May. The experience of many with whom I have discussed the issue does not differ in principle from my own, and I offer these statements and suggestions as representative, not of my individual opinion, but of a considerable class of those employed in active commercial railroad service.

In more than one year the net revenues of the company by which I have been employed would have been increased by more than fifteen per cent. if all the money legitimately collected for transportation service had been retained—had not been returned to favored customers in various forms of rebate. These hundreds of millions of money which the transportation systems of this country have, during the period 1887 to 1905, earned and repaid, belonged legally and equitably to the employees and the owners of these properties. These sums have been converted from the men who performed the service, and from the bond and stock holders, to the men who controlled the large industrial products of the country—coal, iron, grain, salt, sugar, oil, provisions, and lumber. The conversion of these vast sums was without indirect or remote advantages to transportation interests. The history of this period may be repeated whenever the whim or the interest of a traffic manager or owning director prompts or requires.

Notwithstanding the violation of the Commerce Law has been open and notorious, and indictments have been numerous and prosecutions not infrequent, no railroad officer has ever been incarcerated. For my own part, the penal liability for such disobedience has never in any wise deterred my purpose to secure my company's share of tonnage by whatever means competitors employed. I have the reputation of a law-abiding citizen in my home city—am well known—of good personal character. I flatter myself that a jury could not be found which would commit me as a felon because I directed the payment of a rebate to a shipper—a transaction which did not inure to my financial advantage. Could a jury be found that would exact a felon's punishment for such men as Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, or Mr. Secretary Paul Morton, or Mr. Marvin Hughitt, for disobeying a statute in order that the revenues of the company by which he was employed might not be decimated?



The demand for a more severe penalty, and for the rigorous enforcement of the statute, impels the public to doubt the sincerity and fair purpose of the distinguished railroad presidents who make it. The more rigorous the law, the more condign the punishment, the more unlikely its enforcement. There is a well-settled public conviction that preference through rebate can be forestalled, and that a statute which makes the offense penal cannot and should not be effectual.

I have never heard an intelligent and sincere answer to the suggestion that the accounts of common carriers—compiled now in conformity to Government regulations—should be subject to publicity in the same manner as those of the National Banks (Revised Statutes 5240 and 5254), and that the Secretary of the Interior "shall have the power to make a thorough examination of the affairs of the (company) association, and in doing so to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath." A simple and



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effective method of preventing discrimination by rebate—of giving the employee and the owner of the property the money honestly earned, and, above and before all, of restoring public confidence and relieving the companies of the punishment inflicted by courts and juries and of the blackmail imposed by legislators—is free access to the books of the railroad companies by an agent of the Federal Government—publicity.

One uniform answer is offered to this suggestion: "Such a statute is inquisitorial, and deprives us of the unrestricted right to manage our own business." Will Mr. Fish, President of the International Railway Congress, or some accredited representative of the railroad interest, tell the public why a statute which *ipso facto* debars rebates (under whatever stratagem), and tends to create public harmony and confidence in the statements and accounts of these corporations, will, in any degree, impair the value or the development of our great transportation properties? On the other hand, why such a statue will not do something to inspire the public, and the bond and stock holders, with confidence in the integrity of railroad directors and officers?

The public, furthermore, has an impression that natural markets are being gradually replaced by those artificially controlled. The oil which is refined at Whiting, Illinois, by the Standard Oil Company, is pumped from the Ohio and Indiana fields, of which Lima, Ohio, is perhaps the geographical center. A comparison of the distances and current rates from either locality lends color to this suspicion:

| | Miles. | Rate. Cents per hundred. |
|---|---|---|
| Lima to Chattanooga..... | 470 | 43 |
| Chicago to Chattanooga.... | 643 | 39.5 |
| Lima to Mobile..... | 916 | 32.5 |
| Chicago to Mobile..... | 926 | 23 |
| Lima to New Orleans..... | 962 | 32.5 |
| Chicago to New Orleans.... | 922 | 23 |
| Lima to Memphis..... | 512 | 26.5 |
| Chicago to Memphis..... | 526 | 18 |
| Lima to Cincinnati..... | 132 | 10 |
| Chicago to Cincinnati..... | 305 | 11 |

It perplexes me why the rate on oil from Lima, Ohio, to Chattanooga—470 miles—should be 3½ cents per hundred pounds *more* than from Chicago (Standard Oil refinery) to Chattanooga—643 miles; the same oil which has been pumped from Lima to Chicago—200 miles. The grades and other elements of cost of service per mile from either market are not dissimilar.

Agents of the Standard Oil have since 1900 not only not solicited or accepted (from me) cash rebates, but have consistently asserted that it was the interest of their business to have the published tariff scrupulously maintained. Since the legal oil tariff is so compiled that the "independent" must pay a freight rate higher than the Standard, the cash transaction is antiquated—the Trust secures the same old advantage if the railroads do not pay rebates to the independent operators.

Within the past six months these rates have prevailed simultaneously from the corn-producing territory to New York:

| | Miles. | Rate. Cents per hundred. |
|---|---|---|
| Council Bluffs to New York. | 1,400 | 13 |
| Omaha to New York..... | 1,400 | 13 |
| Dennison to New York..... | 1,341 | 25 |
| Ogden to New York..... | 1,263 | 25 |
| Boone to New York..... | 1,252 | 25 |

These markets are contiguous, and the cost of transportation to the seaboard not materially different.

Neither these oil nor grain rates transgress the Inter-State Commerce Law, and they are all outside the purview of the Commission, and yet more gross, manifest, "unjust discrimination" and "unreasonable preference" would be hard to contrive. If the New York Central, Illinois Central, and Union Pacific systems (the so-called Rockefeller-Harriman properties) were controlled by parties engaged in the distribution of oil, no other manufacturer could profitably engage in this business in the Mississippi Valley.

"Tariffs should be based on commercial principles, taking into account the special conditions which bear upon the commercial value of the service rendered"—resolution adopted at the International Railway Congress, May 13, 1905. I have been unable to find any man acquainted with the transportation business in the middle West who was willing to say that either of these tariffs was "based on the commercial

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value of the services rendered," or, indeed, compiled upon any equitable or recognized principle. The specter of a commission of lawyers making freight rates is indeed terrifying, but recourse might be had to impeachment or removal of any public board which exhibited the temerity to authorize such monstrous discrimination and preference as these tariffs make manifest.

Some four months ago a grain merchant, who owned large elevator capacity, accumulated about twenty million bushels of corn. When his storehouses were filled, a tariff was filed—according to law—by which the expense of transporting the product to market was reduced two cents per bushel. It is charged that the merchant had a bargain with the railroad before the grain was purchased. This is the subterfuge known to the guild as a "midnight tariff."

By rebate (money, industrial track, elevator, and car allowance), by artificial markets, and such artful dodges as the "midnight tariff," the individual merchant has been driven out of business, and the employee and the bond and stock holders deprived of their just proportions of the revenues of our transportation properties. These people ask me why it would not be wise, both for the railroads and the public, to have a Commission—as competent as our Federal Courts—determine (primarily) whether a rate is "unjust" or affords "undue preference," rather than a traffic manager who has a personal interest, or owes his position to a director who is perhaps engaged in the grain, salt, or oil business. I have repeated the question to officers of other companies. The only reply has taken the form of a misleading assault upon the capability of the individual members of the present Commission.

I have devoted my life to transportation work, and have invested my money in transportation securities. It is believed that more than five hundred millions of dollars have since 1887 been illegally taken from the employees and security-owners of our railroads by rebate and other means of buying trade, and converted to industrial trusts. The present conditions promise, not an abatement, but an expansion of methods by which this diversion may continue. We face this issue: Is it wise to have a Federal Commission authorized to determine a maximum and minimum freight rate (as the Legislatures now determine the maximum passenger rate), or to have rates made and natural markets destroyed by the caprice or the interest of an irresponsible freight agent—appointed perhaps by the owner of the trust whose business his railroad must transport?

State maximum passenger fares, National regulation of safety devices and conditions of service, have resulted in mutual advantage to railroad and public. The authority to determine, by public commission, a maximum and minimum freight rate has, we are told, given satisfaction in England. The law in its present form, administered by such capable and practical men as Cooley and Walker, has (after seventeen years) proved inefficient.

The arguments of Mr. Spencer and Mr. Tuttle represent or reflect the opposition to the President's views concerning Federal freight rate legislation: they contend that the present law—efficiently administered—affords ample remedy for transgressions.

The original Inter-State Commerce Statute was conceived when the cash rebate was the visible evil; the Commission has failed to indict or convict Mr. Newman (New York Central) or Mr. Fish (Illinois Central) of felony, notwithstanding the transgressions of their agents "have been known of all men," therefore the full "fighting resources" of the law have not been employed! The new methods—preference to localities and midnight tariffs—developed to accomplish the purpose of the rebate without violating the law, are not made prominent by either Mr. Tuttle or Mr. Spencer.

The individual merchant, who is gradually disappearing by reason of the present transportation advantages offered his stronger competitor, and many owners of these great stock companies, would like to have a direct reply to the suggestion, How can these enormous losses and these inequalities be prevented except by greater publicity and extended Federal supervision?

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# Summer Vesper Sermons

## I.—The Baptism[1]

By Lyman Abbott

At Harvard University the preacher who conducts morning prayers in Appleton Chapel accompanies the reading of a Scripture lesson with remarks of a direct practical character; they cannot exceed in duration three or four minutes. Some of these Chapel Talks given in the winter of 1904–5 I have subsequently written out from memory, with modifications, and they will be here printed in a series running through the summer of 1905, in the hope that they may prove serviceable, especially to such readers of The Outlook as for any reason find themselves cut off from the services of the church.—L. A.

JESUS agreed with John the Baptist in the object sought; disagreed radically from him respecting the methods to be pursued. Both preached the kingdom of God as at hand. Both declared that the only preparation for it was practical repentance and the beginning of a new life. But John was an ascetic; he separated himself from his kind; dwelt in the wilderness; lived on locusts and wild honey; wore a rough camel's-hair garment; was the spiritual ancestor of the hermits. Jesus mixed with men; adopted their customs; attended their feasts; wore so valuable a garment that at the crucifixion the soldiers would not part it. Radical as were these differences in their methods, they did not prevent Jesus from identifying himself in the very outset of his ministry with John the Baptist. His first step was to join himself with the one man in Judea who stood for a practical reformation of life as the first condition of true religion.

The remedy for sectarian differences is not agreement in method. It is not subscribing to the same creed, using the same ritual, or joining in the same ecclesiastical organization. It is recognizing in different organizations, with their different creeds and their different rituals, a common purpose. It is willingness to work with men from whom we differ. In an age when most men were unable to think for themselves, the many could work under the orders of the few who did the thinking for all. In this age, when most men do think for themselves, co-operation is possible only on the basis on which Jesus co-operated with John—the recognition of the fact that a great end justifies the use of many means. Shall we compromise? That depends. If we agree in the end to be sought, we are to compromise in the means by which we pursue that end.

The bane of the Christian Church has been its desire for uniformity. That desire bred persecutions in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It breeds sectarian divisions in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. We shall never agree in our creeds or our rituals. The more thoughtful the age, the less probability of agreement. The differences are temperamental. The Episcopalian ritual seems cold and formal to the Methodist; the Methodist freedom seems chaos to the Episcopalian; and both seem for different reasons to the Quaker an offense to reverence. But all these are worshiping the same God. They will never agree until they learn to respect each other's methods, because all methods express the same spiritual life. The Calvinist will never cease to feel a profound satisfaction in submission to the inexplicable will of God. He feels no gratitude to any one who offers to explain that will to him. He does not wish it explained. The Arminian will never cease to feel a joy in the freedom of his own will. To be independent, to live his own life, to be free, to meet life's difficulties, solve life's problems, fight life's battles, and do this himself, this is his joy. Agreement will never make these two accept the same creed, for agreement never yet changed temperament. Two birds discuss the secret of the power of flight. We could not fly, says the Calvinist, if it were not for the law of gravitation. We could not fly,

[1] Matthew iii. 13-17; Mark i. 1-11.



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replies the Arminian, if it were not for the freedom of the wings. They are both right; and they both fly.

I will worship with the Roman Catholic in his mass, and with the Quaker in his silent meeting-house; I will rejoice with the Calvinist in his submission to authority, and with the Arminian in the exhilaration of his freedom; I will march with the Salvation Army in the streets of a great city, and I will seek refuge from a noisy and strenuous religion in a quiet town beneath the stars, alone in the outskirts of a camp in the woods, or on the deck of a steamer when the city of the sea is all asleep below the deck. I will work with any man for the kingdom of God who will work with me, whatever his method.

If this summer you are where you cannot work and worship with the people and in the method of your choice, work and worship with whomever you can find, whatever their clan and whatever their method, provided they are worshiping the God and Father of us all, and are working, or are trying to work, for the kingdom of God.

# The Master Passion

By Tudor Jenks

THREE rows back from the orchestra sat the violin-fancier. The action of the drama had no interest for him; but whenever the musicians played he listened intently, his eyes unchangingly fixed upon the instrument in the hands of the first violinist. He knew every curve of the violin as he knew his own signature. He gazed upon its beauties as a lover upon the perfections of his mistress.

How many miles had he traveled in seeking that object upon which he now was gazing! How many dusty Italian shops he had ransacked, how many old violins he had handled in vain!—and now before him was the veritable treasure he had sought. It was the *del Gesù*—the Guarnerius he had so longed to possess.

Hardly had the curtain rung its fall upon the stage, when he made his way through the fast-ebbing current of spectators, unconscious of all their rude jostling, and of his own, and addressed the musician, who was placing the violin in its box and tucking it daintily in a silken bed.

"Pardon me," he said, "but I have been so delighted by the tone of the violin you play so charmingly. Perhaps you will not object if I ask the privilege of examining the instrument."

"With all pleasure," replied the violinist, courteously unwrapping the violin and holding it up. "Yet I must beg that you have a care that it is not injured. It has much value, and, unfortunately, I have not the pleasure to own it. I hold it but as a loan from my friend."

But the violinist was reassured when he saw how carefully the instrument was handled. Beneath the electric bulb upon the music-stand the fancier examined in turn the label, the neck, the back, the scroll. There could be no mistake. It was a genuine *del Gesù*, and in most excellent condition, as if it had been always the pet of some musician. The fancier gloated in silence over his find.

"You yourself play, without doubt?" asked the violinist, rather with polite interest than curiosity.

"I? Oh, yes, a little, at times. And I buy good violins if I can have them at a reasonable price. Do you know what would be asked for this?"

"But I cannot tell. I have it only by my friend's favor, as a loan."

"To whom does it belong?"

"To my friend—that is, to a young girl whom I have known a year or more."

"Can you tell me where she found it?"

"You will excuse me," was the violinist's reply, as he made an attempt to reclaim the instrument, "but I should beg to know why you make the inquiry. I have no reason to—to answer questions."

"I would be glad to make an offer for

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the violin. You see, I am a—a dealer, in a way. I buy such as please me."

"Oh, this is not to be sold, I am sure," said the violinist, restoring the *del Gesù* to its case. "Indeed, sir, though a poor man, I have for myself made offer of five, seven—yes, even eight hundred dollars. But Amélie says ever, 'No, no; I shall not sell.' So, you see—"

"I understand. It may be an heirloom, and the lady naturally— Still, I should be glad to make the attempt to buy. Unless the owner has some very good reason, is a violinist herself—"

"Truly, no. It is not that she performs, but it is an inheritance, a legacy. Her grandfather was long a player, and by his will he conveyed the violin in souvenir to Amélie. You comprehend? My English is too slight to tell all."

A row at a time, the lights were going out, and the two walked up the aisle together.

"But come," the violinist resumed, "you are in earnest, I see. Perhaps, then, you would care to ask the lady for yourself. She is of the company."

They waited a few moments at the stage door.

Soon a woman appeared, draped in a long cloak, and approached the violinist. In a few words spoken in French he explained the presence of the other, and presented him.

"This is Mlle. Amélie Durand, who owns the violin, M'sieu, and most kindly permits to me its use. Will you ask herself of the price?"

"You are very kind," said the fancier. "I admired the violin, and he was good enough to let me examine it. I have told him that I sometimes buy good instruments, and he has referred me to you as the owner. Would you part with it?—or is that impossible?"

"No doubt he has told you, has he not, that it is a family possession? It was for many years my grandfather's," said she, pushing back her hood and showing a most attractive face, "and I should be very sorry if compelled to let it go."

"But—if you might be tempted," the fancier insisted, in distress at finding the treasure unattainable, "I should offer a large price. I would pay you twelve—fifteen hundred dollars."

She looked startled, then grave, but slowly shook her head.

"Your price seems most generous," she said. "I wish I might say 'yes,' for we are not rich; but really I ought not, even for so much. I do not think I could sell the old violin even for so great a sum."

"I would give more. I will give eighteen hundred dollars," the fancier said, eagerly. "I know it is more than the worth of the violin, but I have a whim to possess it for my collection."

So earnest was the fancier that it was not easy to refuse him. He was handsome and in the prime of life, and one instinctively wished to consent; but Mlle. Amélie only smiled, shook her head gently, and seemed to consider the interview at an end.

"At least, do not decide at once," the fancier asked, as he raised his hat. "May I not see you again? You may change your mind."

"That I will not refuse," she replied, kindly. "And you may try the violin, if you choose. You play, of course? Mind, I do not say positively that I will not part with it. There may be reasons—but I hardly think I can sell it now." She gave her address, and the three parted.

Within a few days the collector of violins presented himself. He was introduced to the Durand family—to the mother, an aristocratic little French dame with a manner that charmed; to the brother, who was a bank clerk, and to a younger sister, very demure and watchful.

The *del Gesù* was brought out, and he played upon it with fingers that trembled a little and did him little credit. Altogether he was most hospitably received, and found no reason to regret his visit save that his offers for the violin were calmly refused.

After a decent time he came again, and even repeated the call at a less interval. He was received with increasing cordiality, and was evidently a welcome friend. Yet, despite offers far exceeding any fair market value, he made no progress in his enterprise of adding the *del Gesù* to his collection.

One day he omitted to mention the violin.

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"Ah," remarked the younger sister, "he has lost hope of the *del Gesù*; we shall soon see no more of our new friend!"

But her prophecy was falsified. He came oftener than before. Soon it was evident to all but himself that, if he cared less for the violin, he cared much more for the violin's mistress.

At length even he had discovered the true attraction, and called formally upon Madame Durand with a demand for the hand of Amélie. Admitting that the fancy for the *del Gesù* had first brought him to their home, he now declared that he had no thought of anything whatever but for his sincere affection for Amélie herself.

And she, when appealed to, declared that her heart had been won.

The day for the bridal was set, and on a bright, sunshiny day the little wedding-party drove from the church to the Durand home, and there, the first violinist being an honored guest, was held a modest fête.

When, after a brief honeymoon trip, the fancier brought home his bride, she gazed about her with delight at the cozy apartment. Then, springing up, she exclaimed:

"Oh, I almost forgot! You have not shown me your collection of violins."

"But," said the fancier, "I have none, my dearest."

"You have none?"

"I had put all my money into them, and—and I sold the violins that I might make the little home for you."

Amélie came close beside him, put her arm around his neck, and said, in a mischievous tone:

"Then you did not marry me for the *del Gesù*?"

"I had forgotten it," he said, simply. "But we can begin our new collection with it."

Amélie looked at him soberly, and then began to laugh.

"Oh, I am so sorry! But I no longer own the *del Gesù*. I thought you cared about it no longer, and so— In short, I sold it for my *dot*."

"You did wisely," said her husband. "Collecting may become a mere mania, and leads to lunacy!"

"It led you to me," said Amélie, pouting.

"Nonsense! Marriages like ours are made in heaven. But how could you sell your grandfather's violin?"

"A maid must have her *dot!* How could you sell your collection?"

"A man must yield to the ruling passion," said he, "and, after all, love rules all the rest!"

# The Romance of the Reindeer

By Mary Gay Humphreys

A MISTRESS went to Castle Garden, when that was a port of entry, for a maid. She found a demure little Swede.

"Can you cook?" the mistress asked. "No, mem." "Can you sweep and make beds?" "No, mem." "What, then, can you do?" she asked, in desperation. "I can milk reindeer, mem."

In that day, to come to this country to milk reindeer was like going to Tahiti to cut ice. Now you can cut ice in Tahiti, and there are thousands of reindeer in this country waiting to be milked, and prepared to furnish butter and cheese and perform duties which they alone can perform.

The civilization of Alaska by reindeer is one of the prettiest tales ever told of imagination justified by experience; one of the most convincing stories of the glance of the prophetic eye fully and speedily realized. It is also the story of discouragement, ridicule, persistence against overwhelming odds, and, what is more difficult, of the combat with skepticism, against which only the most enlivening faith, undaunted hope, and unconquerable energy can make way.

Until gold was found in Alaska, it was the neglected stepchild of the country. Except to the missionary and the seal-hunters of the coast, the inhabitants of

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the Arctic Circle had not even a place in the census.

The missionary is a curious person. He sees things through the eye of faith, as others see through knowledge. To this trait is due, as so many other vital but unrecognized acts are due, that machinery of the new civilization in Alaska now so successfully under way. Of this the reindeer is the motive power. It was the missionary that supplied it.

In 1890 Dr. Sheldon Jackson, making his inspecting tour among the Alaskan missions, became aware of an impending dangerous situation. The greed of the white men was devastating both land and sea. The whalers had driven the whales to other seas. The walrus was nearly exterminated by steam and rapid-firing guns. The hunted seals no longer played about the coast-line. To find them the native had to go far out to sea. This meant that the inhabitants of northern Alaska were being deprived of their food, their clothing, light, implements, and their industries. Famine was depopulating them, and it was inevitable that the Government would soon have thousands of helpless persons dependent on its bounty for food.

Across the thirty miles of water we know as Bering's Straits was Siberia, with a people comfortably prosperous and living under almost the same natural conditions. The contrast was too striking not to excite attention and inquiry. To Dr. Jackson the answer seemed to lie in the possession by the Siberians of the domestic reindeer. To the Siberian the reindeer was food, clothing, beast of burden, and article of commerce. The reindeer is prolific. It costs nothing for its keep. Under the vast snow-fields of the frozen North lies the reindeer moss on which it feeds. Why, then, should the reindeer not be to the Alaskan what it is to his neighbor across Bering's Straits?

The proposition was so convincing that Dr. Jackson hastened to Washington to lay it before Congress and ask for a small appropriation to buy a few Siberian reindeer for the present emergency, and in the belief that they would secure Alaska against future catastrophes.

To Congress this was only one of those rainbow schemes for which it is so often called upon to provide. Senator Teller, indeed, urged the appropriation, but his voice was lost in this handsome opportunity for oratorical satire and Senatorial puns. Dr. Jackson did not get his appropriation; but a sufficient number of outside people were interested in the project to subscribe $2,000 as a venture, and the Government did allow the revenue cutter Thetis to take Dr. Jackson to Siberia to make his purchases.

But the Siberians did not want to sell. The Thetis sailed fifteen hundred miles before an owner could be found willing to part with his deer. Money he refused. What were bits of metal to him! At last he consented to barter for American goods. Thus sixteen deer only were secured. This was in 1891, a beginning so insignificant that it attracted no attention. Meanwhile Senator Teller continued to press the matter on the Senate, and at last Senatorial courtesy prevailed.

"Teller has this at heart. He only asks $6,000. It is a small sum. Let him have it."

So the Senators argued, and the first appropriation was made in 1894. In 1897 this was increased to $12,000. In 1900 it was changed to $25,000, and has since continued at this figure. In all, the Government has given $183,000 for the propagation and purchase of reindeer for Alaska, with the following results. To-day there are eight thousand reindeer in Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska. Of these the Government owns four thousand and the natives own four thousand. Any one of these is worth for the butcher alone $50. This is to say that for food merely the Government and the native have each $200,000 in reindeer out of the original investment of $183,000. It would be interesting to know how many of the investments of the Government pay as well.

Satisfactory as the reindeer have been from a financial point of view, that is the least important result. The reindeer is so prolific that this modest beginning soon entailed a system of distribution, which has since been successfully followed. At first Siberian herders were brought over to care for the herd. To these Eskimos were apprenticed in order

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to learn the care of the deer, to train and break them to harness. They served five years, receiving food and clothes from the Government. They were also to have the loan of two female deer a year, and to regard these and their fawns as the nucleus of a future herd. After five years, if the apprentice was satisfactory, he was to receive a loan of enough deer to bring the number up to fifty. As a herder he was now obliged to support himself and family and could take apprentices himself. For twenty years the Government exercises supervision over these herders. If a herder should drink, or not take proper care of his herd, he can be dispossessed and his herd loaned to another person. On his part he agrees not to sell any female deer to any purchaser except the Government.

Deer were also loaned to the mission stations, with the same provisions as to apprentices and sale, they agreeing to return to the Government, when called upon, the original number of deer loaned. One instance alone illustrates the value of these loans to the missions. In 1894 one hundred deer were loaned to the Congregational mission at Cape Prince of Wales. Since then the mission has repaid the loan, and now owns one thousand head of deer. Such ownership means to the mission a permanence it could not otherwise have, since the natives, not being required to go afar for food, escape the demoralization of the mining camps. It also affords an opportunity of encouraging and rewarding worthy native families and promoting their material interests. It affords, moreover, a source of revenue in selling male deer to the miners for food and for transportation. A sledge deer is valued at $150, and is superseding dogs for this purpose. A couple of deer in harness will haul seven hundred and fifty pounds, and find their own food in the reindeer moss beneath the snow. As food the deer afford a constant supply of fresh meat, which means much to people condemned to live on canned goods the greater part of the year.

Of the sixty owners of herds, two-thirds are Eskimos who have secured their deer through apprenticeship, and have been trusted to become owners. Two are women, and one of these, with the exception of the mission at Cape Prince of Wales, is the foremost of what will yet come to be the reindeer aristocracy of Alaska—a class corresponding to the great cattle ranchers of the Plains. Mary Antisarlook, now Andrewuk, owns three hundred and fifty-eight deer and fawns. A woman who can neither read nor write, she speaks seven languages, and has been of great service to the Government as interpreter. If to her natural abilities as a linguist, woman of affairs, and executive ability, she had had the advantages of education, and been placed outside of the Arctic regions, she would have been "one of the women of our times." As it is, she is the "Reindeer Queen of Alaska."

This is what the reindeer has done in a few years for the material prosperity of the natives of Alaska. It is but the beginning of the future of the reindeer over a pasturage which will easily accommodate ten million head—a pasturage of perpetual snow, over which no other animal can graze. The reindeer is a timid animal. A sudden movement will put him to flight. Being timid, he is gregarious, and a herder can easily care for one thousand head. He is so gentle that, being domesticated, he will eat out of hand and follow like a dog. He is so speedy that Paul du Chaillu tells of traveling one hundred and fifty miles a day in a reindeer sledge. A pair can haul seven hundred and fifty pounds and can make thirty-five miles a day through the unbroken snow, finding their own food, and this for weeks at a time. The colder it is the better they thrive.

It is the reindeer that has transformed the postal facilities of Alaska. There are now semi-monthly mails to the Yukon and Nome during the winter, where before there were none. The longest route is that to Point Barrow—the most northern post-office on the globe. Here are a whaling station and a mission that formerly received but one mail a year, and that sometimes failed. Now reindeer carry a winter mail over thirteen hundred miles without road or trail, the thermometer from twenty to sixty degrees below zero, to that far-away post on the Arctic Ocean.

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There have been acts of beneficence accomplished through prolonged peril that deserve a place among the records of heroic deeds, which only the presence of the reindeer have made possible. In the autumn of 1897 eight whalers and two hundred and seventy-five men were caught in the ice near Point Barrow, with only three months' provision. It would be at least a year before the ice released them, and starvation awaited them. No vessel with food could get within two thousand miles of them, nor was there any method of transporting food overland. But there were herds of deer at Cape Nome. Responding to a call for volunteers, Lieutenants Jarvis and Berthold and Surgeon Call, of the navy, made their way by dog-sleds to Cape Nome, to the Congregational mission. Here they secured five hundred deer, and, aided by W. T. Lopp, the missionary in charge, and Eskimo herders, made their way over the unbeaten snow seven hundred and fifty miles in an Arctic winter, arriving at Point Barrow, after a journey of three months, just in time to save the starving men. Of the reindeer, two hundred and forty-six were used for food, and the remainder kept to form the nucleus of a herd at Point Barrow to provide against future emergencies. Five years before this, rescue could not possibly have been effected, and in this case it was due entirely to the prophetic eye which saw what reindeer might be to the frozen North.

In 1900 the soldiers employed in building the Government telegraph on the Yukon were imprisoned by the winter storms. The rations were failing, and the mules had given out, when word reached a mission station. Dr. Gambrill and an assistant started immediately with deer, and the troops, with their camp equipage, were brought out in safety. Thereafter the deer were kept with them, meanwhile hauling telegraph poles until the work was done.

The discovery of gold and the influx of miners has given a new impetus to the reindeer industry. The miner must be fed, and he must be carried long distances prospecting. A dog team required to go a long distance can carry only its own supplies. With a reindeer team the miner can haul his own outfit and supplies, and the reindeer feeds himself. The mining interest alone, which in the beginning was not a factor to be considered, has opened an immense field to the reindeer industry, and helped to insure a livelihood for the Alaskan natives, who bade fair so short a time ago to be a national charge. The increase of the deer, and the ease with which the fawns are cared for—the herds doubling every three years—warrant the conservative estimate that in three decades there will be ten million reindeer in Alaska. There are also those who believe that within that time reindeer hams and tongues will be shipped to the United States, helping to feed our population.

# The Beginnings of Italian Nationality[1]

THE history of the earlier stages of the Italian Risorgimento has long been obscured by a cloud of doubt and contradiction. Whence the national spirit that first found expression through the agency of the secret societies of the early years of the nineteenth century, and whence the secret societies themselves, are questions to which uncertain answers have been returned as a result of the paucity and unreliability of the evidence hitherto accessible. Indeed, so far as the secret societies are concerned, historians have, as a rule, sedulously avoided definite expressions of opinion. It is therefore gratifying to observe that a serious inquest into this important subject has at last been undertaken, with the result of a singularly informing piecing together of the scattered threads of the past. The two volumes in which are embodied the fruits of this investigation cannot be regarded as constituting a final word, but they undoubtedly represent a marked advance in our knowledge of the embryonic period of modern Italy.

"The Risorgimento," writes Mr. John-

[1] *The Napoleonic Empire in Southern Italy*. By R. M. Johnston. The Macmillan Company, New York.

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ston, "was essentially Napoleonic in its origin, and in its history is meaningless unless drawn from this earliest source." Thus is indicated the starting-point of an inquiry which extends from the flight of Ferdinand and Mary Caroline to the Napoleonic conquest of the kingdom of Naples, the reigns of Jerome Bonaparte and Joachim Murat, the Bourbon Restoration, the Carbonaro Parliament, and the intervention of Austria to crush the establishment of constitutionalism. As a necessary preliminary, a survey is made of the condition of Naples immediately preceding the French occupation. A darker picture could hardly be drawn. Steeped in ignorance and superstition, the Neapolitans groaned under burdens which had yearly become heavier since the royalist reaction of 1799 following the ill-fated Parthenopean Republic. Feudalism held the people of Naples in a thrall of iron. When Joseph Bonaparte began his brief reign, he found no less than fourteen hundred feudal rights in exercise. Everything that could possibly be taxed was taxed. "There was a tithe on hens, a tax for keeping them within doors, a tax for selling them, for killing them, on their eggs; in some baronies it was forbidden to dispose of them; in another, the right of taking as many of them as the Baron required was asserted. On fish there were some thirty different taxes, about ten more than on mills. . . . No article of food escaped seigneurial rapacity. Chestnuts were taxed; so were melons, wine, grapes, figs, honey, cheese, nuts, and grass. . . . Fuel was taxed as thoroughly as food; hearths paid toll, while even pine cones and dead leaves did not escape exaction. Every impediment that ingenuity could devise was thrown in the way of husbandry and agriculture. Rain water, perhaps owing to its proceeding, like the Baron's right, from heaven, was his exclusive property. . . . In many of the Università the peasantry were still in a state little removed from serfage. . . . When the olive or the grape was ripe, the Baron's crop must be gratuitously picked while the peasant's waited and sometimes spoiled. A pleasantly named right was that to the *Giornata d'amore*, but when this day's free labor was extended to four days out of the seven, its agreeable description hardly sufficed to conceal the appearance of actual slavery." In the provinces brigandage flourished; in the capital the lazzaroni lorded it over their better-intentioned fellows, and, despite their ignorance, were a power in the State, ever-ready tools of the ruling class. Industry was all but non-existent, commerce was restricted by heavy export and import duties, highways and justice were alike conspicuously absent. Such was the Naples to which Napoleon, in his vision of a great Eastern Empire, turned his eyes.

The French movement southwards was, as Mr. Johnston points out, hastened by the British occupation of Malta. It cannot well be doubted that it was inevitable, in view of the strategic value of the locality in the struggle for supremacy in the Mediterranean. The importance of the military aspects of the conquest of Naples has, however, been frequently overlooked, and on this Mr. Johnston throws some valuable sidelights. For the present purpose we may dismiss consideration of this phase of his investigations, and pass to the reforms instituted by Joseph Bonaparte when, at his imperial brother's behest, he occupied the throne so hurriedly abandoned by the pleasure-loving Ferdinand. Joseph, if we accept our author's estimate, was a king more by reason of his weak than of his strong points. Believing in taking his ease royally, he also believed in the duty of rulers bettering the condition of their subjects, and had the good sense to surround himself with men who could plan and execute beneficent measures. From the first his French advisers enjoyed the co-operation of able Neapolitans, a fact which had the double consequence of furthering reform and of instilling self-confidence in Neapolitan breasts. The most pressing problem was that of finance. Joseph's appeals to Napoleon for assistance were answered by much advice but no money. For one thing, Napoleon urged him to levy a war contribution of 30,000,000 francs. This Joseph refused to do, and, thanks to the brilliant ability of his first Minister of Finance, the upright Roederer, there

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were established sources of revenue which not only proved highly productive but had the effect of shifting the burden of taxation in favor of the poorer class. Still more to the benefit of the poorer class was the issuance of decrees abolishing all baronial jurisdiction, all rights to personal services, all water rights, and providing for the division of feudal lands among actual occupants. Thus was struck a blow at the system that had too long been a blight on the country. Much of this legislation remained ineffective, but it had the merit of paving the way to steps that were finally to rid Naples of feudalism. The administration of law was recast on the French model. Trial by jury was not established, but publicity of debates was introduced—an innovation which, in the language of the contemporary historian Colleta, "became for the future an instrument of political rights." In education even more progress was shown, it being decreed that every Università should be endowed with a free school, a Royal Academy being founded, and schools for deaf-mutes instituted.

Despite all this, Joseph failed to win the hearts of the people. He was an unconsecrated king—a serious defect from the Neapolitan standpoint. Mary Caroline, the "evil genius of Naples," was constantly intriguing from Palermo for the recovery of the throne. "From Ponza Canosa," remarks Mr. Johnston, "worked a vast network of secret correspondence that stretched from Naples all over the kingdom. Calabria was in an almost constant state of turmoil. In the capital sedition was rife, despite the watchfulness of the ever-alert Saliceti, who well-nigh paid for his zeal with his life. With the crushing out of the Mosca conspiracy in February, 1807, however, ended the last serious attempt to unseat Joseph. Three months later, summoned by Napoleon to assume the Spanish crown, he voluntarily renounced the Neapolitan throne, his legacy to his people being the Constitutional Statute of Bayonne, which, though constitutional in name rather than in fact, was to serve as a useful wedge at a later day.

To Naples now—Joachim Murat. Brother-in-law of Napoleon, foremost horseman of Europe, Murat is to Mr. Johnston much more than "the empty-headed *beau sabreur* of the legend." In scanning these pages we come upon many new readings of history, but upon none more novel than the present interpretation of King Joachim. In a way, his vacillation, his double-dealing, are accentuated. But out of the haze of battle-smoke and court and camp intrigue he stands forth a much more human, more sympathy-compelling figure than we have hitherto beheld him. On the one hand, we see the ambitious, desperate Murat, determined to hold at all hazards and by what means he may the throne upon which fate had placed him—the son of the obscure provincial postmaster; on the other, a Murat carrying out to a happy consummation the reforms of his predecessor, engaging in still other reforms, and pointing the way for the people of Naples to independence and nationality. When we have passed to the last unhappy chapter—the summary wreaking of Bourbon vengeance on this "enemy to the public peace"—we cannot but share, at least in part, the enthusiasm with which Mr. Johnston regards the masterful Joachim. Playing at times a ridiculous figure, at others a despicable one, it is well to be reminded that, just as he was one of the most courageous and able of Napoleon's most courageous and able lieutenants, he could be on occasion every inch a king.

It was characteristic of Murat that he should signalize his elevation to the ranks of royalty by the daring expedition which gained for the French the island of Capri. It was still more characteristic that, before he had been many moons a monarch, he should come to an open rupture with Napoleon, who, Mr. Johnston dryly observes, "evidently anticipated from the first that Joachim would make a very different sort of provincial governor from Joseph, and he appears to have decided to keep him under strict subordination." Rebukes and admonitions passed unheeded, until Joachim had the imprudence to decree that no civil or military post in his kingdom should be held by any but a native or naturalized Neapolitan. "Napoleon's reply to the decree of the King of Naples

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was instant and crushing. The 'Moniteur' announced that it was unnecessary for the French comrades of Joachim Murat, by whose aid he had ascended the throne, to become naturalized in order to hold civil and military offices in the kingdom of Naples. Joachim's rage at the Emperor's conclusive retort was unbounded. He tore from his breast the Legion of Honor, and vowed he would wear that decoration no longer; so violently was he moved, indeed, that he fell ill."

Fortunately, reconciliation soon followed. But in this mutual mistrust and recrimination were sown the seeds of a bitter harvest for both Napoleon and Joachim. Into this Mr. Johnston enters in great detail, but we need not follow him. On the legislative side Joachim showed himself a far more capable ruler than Joseph, so capable indeed that our historian asserts "that it was in the law-giving attributes of kingship, and not in the military, that Joachim Murat has earned the larger title to the consideration and esteem of posterity." His most important acts in this connection were the issuance of orders preparing the ground for action on the Statute of Bayonne, and the appointment of the Feudal Commission to enforce the abolition of feudal rights and to clear away the enormous volume of feudal litigation growing out of Joseph's decrees. Under Joachim Mr. Johnston reports that education also showed a great advance, while disorder was repressed even in anarchistic Calabria. Altogether, Naples appears to have enjoyed, under the French kings, a prosperity rendering a reversion to Bourbon methods unthinkable.

That Ferdinand appreciated this became apparent on the Restoration, when, although the records of Joseph and Joachim were destroyed, their systems were preserved. Much of the credit for this salutary course belongs, as is here indicated, to Metternich, but Metternich must also be held responsible for the secret treaty binding Ferdinand not to concede liberal reforms. Ferdinand's inclinations were in keeping with this treaty, but the times and the Carbonari willed otherwise. The origin and growth of the Carbonari, their ritual, their successful revolution of 1820, and their sudden melting away before the Austrian advance, form the subject matter of the second of these volumes. Mr. Johnston's theory of the inception of the Carbonari excludes Baron Helfert's Sila forest idea, and gives as their ancestry the old Charbonnerie, transmitted to Italy through the secret societies of the French army, the Carbonari birth-date being placed at 1808. By 1813, Mr. Johnston's inquiries develop, the lodges had acquired a large membership, including all shades of political opinion, royalist, republican, Bourbonist, Muratist, but within a year thereafter "the main stream of the Society appears to have been Bourbonist in sentiment, with hopes fostered from Sicily, perhaps partly through the agency of Bentinck, that the return of Ferdinand would be marked by the grant of a constitution." Ferdinand, when safely on his throne once more, "forgot in a very few days that the Carbonari had generally turned against Joachim, and his unconcealed hostility quickly resulted in reducing the membership and enthusiasm of the lodges." But this setback was only temporary, and it was not long before Ferdinand was warned of an approaching storm before which he must bend or break. Suffice it here to add that of the onset of this storm and of its consequences Mr. Johnston writes with the erudition and felicity characteristic of his earlier pages, and, we would remind our readers, characteristic of his previously published "The Roman Theocracy and the Republic," itself a valuable addition to the literature of the Risorgimento. The present volumes are supplied with an excellent bibliography, guiding the student who may desire to explore for himself the sources whence Mr. Johnston has elaborated his main thesis. It is a great pity that the index to the text was not modeled on the bibliography.

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# Books of the Week

*This report of current literature is supplemented by fuller reviews of such books as in the judgment of the editors are of special importance to our readers. Any of these books will be sent by the publishers of The Outlook, postpaid, to any address on receipt of the published price, with postage added when the price is marked "net."*

**Addresses and Other Papers.** By William Williams Keen, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S. Illustrated. W. B. Saunders & Co., Philadelphia. 6×9¼ in. 441 pages. $3.75, net.

It is well within the truth to say that no American surgeon stands higher in his profession than the author of this book; and that among surgeons no one writes with more clearness. These papers are of interest chiefly to physicians and surgeons; but some of them are of value to readers outside of the medical profession. The discussion of vivisection, for instance, would be enlightening to any one confused by the arguments of those whose zeal without knowledge has made of the anti-vivisection crusade almost a religion. The gruesome frontispiece and the first paper, enlivened by tales even more gruesome, are witnesses to Dr. Keen's interest in the historical and antiquarian aspects of his subject.

**American Judiciary (The).** By Simeon E. Baldwin, LL.D. (The American State Series.) The Century Co., New York. 5×7¾ in. $1.25, net.

Each succeeding volume in the "American State Series" only serves to emphasize its value and the fact that it comes to fill a real need. Justice Baldwin's book, which, like all its predecessors, is characterized by thoroughness, accuracy, and readableness, falls into two parts. The first includes an account of the origins and evolution of the judiciary system of the United States and an examination of the relations existing between the judiciary and the political departments of the government, and of the part played by the judiciary in developing and interpreting both written and unwritten law. The second is concerned with the organization and operation of the American courts, both Federal and State, and includes in its scope such topics as "Trial by Jury," "Formalities in Judicial Procedure," "Criminal Procedure," "The Exercise of Judicial Functions Out of Court," "The Enforcement of Judgments and Punishment of Contempt of Court," "Judicial Proceedings in Territories Subject to Martial Law," "Appointment, Tenure of Office, and Compensation of Judges," "The Character of the Bar and its Relations to the Bench," "The Law's Delays." Exhaustive discussion of such varied themes is, of course, out of the question in a volume of the space limitations imposed by the plan of the "Series," and Justice Baldwin contents himself with a concise and compact presentation of the points necessary to a proper understanding, pausing whenever needful, however, to make his statements clear by well-chosen case citations, and to develop objections and suggestions whenever he finds reason to criticise the system now in operation. Among the recommendations proffered to remedy existing defects we note: modifications of the rules of evidence to insure greater ease in arriving at the truth; elimination of purely technical errors as a ground for granting retrials, "unless the court of review can see that substantial injustice may on that account have been done;" and life tenure and executive nomination of judges, with some suitable provision for securing retirement at a certain age. A pleasing feature of the work is constant recognition of the debt the bench owes to the bar in the development of the law of the land. Laymen and jurists alike will find this book interesting and helpful.

**Carthusian Memories and Other Verses of Leisure.** By William Haig Brown, LL.D. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 240 pages. $1.60.

**Child and God (The).** By Rev. M. C. Lamb. The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. 5×7 in. 121 pages.

**China in Law and Commerce.** By T. R. Jernigan. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 408 pages. $2, net.

The difficulties of Mr. Jernigan's task will be appreciated by those acquainted with the fact that in China not only is law founded on custom, but that custom varies as widely as there are provinces in the Empire, while even in the same province different customs may obtain regarding public and private business. Added to this is the no less important fact that the family is the unit in the organization of the government. Under these conditions it is not difficult to understand why visitors from the outer world find so much that is perplexing in the social fabric of China, and why such a work as that which Mr. Jernigan here undertakes will, if properly executed, render a substantial service. It is pleasant to be able to record that success has attended his efforts, and that from his pages one may glean not merely knowledge of the political and commercial life of the country, but a better understanding of the Oriental mind. The physical features, the resources, the people of China; the State, provincial, district, town, and family organization, the anomalies between legal theory and legal practice, the trade guilds and business customs, the native banking system, the weights, measures, and currency employed, the Empire's transportation facilities—such are the subjects which find exhaustive discussion, and which are treated carefully and intelligently.



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**Christianity in Modern Japan.** By Ernest W. Clement. Illustrated. The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. 5×8 in. 205 pages. $1, net. (Postage, 12c.)

Even to the non-religious part of the community this subject is made interesting by the fact that such men as Admiral Togo and General Nogi have become members of Christian Churches. It appears from Mr. Clement's account that while the number of Protestant Christians is but one per thousand in the nation, in the House of Representatives it is twenty times that—one in fifty. The bird's-eye view of the subject which he gives exhibits both the general progress made by Christianity, and the part borne in promoting it by some twenty-four distinct missions. Since 1883, when public bulletin-boards exhibited edicts against the "evil sect," to the present, when these boards fetch a large price as curios, the change has been immense. Christianity now competes on equal terms with the older religions of Japan. Its crusade against the social evil has already achieved a large measure of success in freeing some fourteen thousand girls from base bonds. Christian ideals have securely rooted themselves in influential minds, to bring forth fruit in due time. The book is intended for mission-study classes, and is interesting.

**Elements of Political Economy.** By E. Levasseur. Translated by Theodore Marburg, M.A. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×8 in. 306 pages. $1.75, net.

Those acquainted with M. Levasseur's work as teacher and statistician need hardly be told that this little volume, now available to English-speaking students of political economy, is characterized by clearness and originality of presentation, forcefulness of treatment, and conservatism of viewpoint. To the faculty for abstraction, which is so distinctive a quality of French writers, the veteran economist adds an un-Gallican respect for concrete facts, and the result is a treatise wherein generalization and illustration combine to expound with remarkable lucidity the fundamental principles of economic science. Certain important reservations, however, must be made in commending his book. The often-repeated objection that "orthodox" economists, in the application of economic laws, ignore or undervaluate other than purely economic considerations—considerations which must be taken into account so long as human nature remains as it is and society retains its present organization—may fairly be raised against his treatment of such far-reaching problems as the significance of trades-unionism and its consequences, the doctrine of free trade, unrestricted competition, and monopoly. The discussion of these issues is conspicuously inadequate, and this is the more surprising in view of the evident recognition of the fact that economic science involves the study of man and man's varying motives fully as much as it does the study of material objects. On the other hand, if the defects of the work are obvious, so are its virtues, which are many and striking. The conditions prevailing in different countries—especially France, Great Britain, and the United States—are freely and intelligently drawn upon for luminous comparisons; the elucidation of the tortuous and conflicting theories burdening so many modern text-books is rigorously avoided; and the subject-matter, as a whole, is invested with a freshness and interest not infrequently lacking in the older works. It must be added that the merits of the original are somewhat dimmed in the present version, wherein the phraseology is at times so awkward as to leave the author's meaning seriously in doubt.

**Evolution of Man (The).** By Wilhelm Bolsche. Translated by Ernest Entermann, Ph.D. Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 4×6½ in. 160 pages. 50c.

**Examples in Algebra.** By Charles M. Clay. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 372 pages. 90c.

**First View of English Literature (A).** By William Vaughn Moody and Robert Morss Lovett. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 5×8 in. 386 pages. $1.

This adaptation of the authors' more advanced "History of English Literature," based on the suggestions of many high school and academy teachers, is a class-room manual of practical value. Features that especially commend the volume are the historical introductions to each epoch, dwelling on political and social conditions, important for their effect on literature, and the full review outlines given in the form of simple and illuminating questions. The book is lucid and concise, noticeably so in its discussion of the Renaissance and of Romanticism. It is exceptional in recognizing the literary value of that usually neglected poem, Chaucer's "Troilus and Criseyde." A literary map of England would be a desirable addition to the volume.

**Globe-Trotter's Dictionary (The): Being an Alphabetical List of the Most Ordinary and Useful Everyday English Words in French, German, Italian, and Spanish.** By O. Beta and William S. Myers. Published by William S. Myers, John Street, New York. 3¼×5¾ in. 69 pages.

**Harvard Lectures on the Revival of Learning.** By John Edwin Sandys, Litt.D. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5×7½ in. 212 pages. $1.50.

Those who are fond of the *literæ humaniores* will find delight in this book, steeped in them as it is, and saturated with their spirit. It is a brief postlude to the "History of Classical Scholarship to the End of the Middle Ages," which has secured for Dr. Sandys an international reputation, and also a prelude to the intended continuation of that work to the present date. The period covered includes the two centuries from the death of Dante to the death of Leo X. The leaders and promoters of the then new humanism, their homes and schools, their discoveries, studies, writings, controversies, are sketched with a fullness and a distinctness, a hand at once graceful and critical, and an effect that only consummate art could hope to rival within limits so brief.

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**How the Bible Came to Us: The Story of the Bible in English.** By Frank S. Herne. The Sunday School Union, London, E. C., England. 4¼×6¾ in. 123 pages.

**Infancy and Youth of Jesus (The).** By A. Morris Stewart, M.A. Andrew Melrose, London. 5½×8½ in. 290 pages.

Except in two excursus in the end of this volume, there is in this book practically no discussion of disputed questions. Nor is it apparent that any special scholarship has been made use of in order to throw light upon the very simple incidents recorded in Matthew and Luke concerning the birth, infancy, and youth of Jesus. Nor do we discern any notable insight making luminous with new meaning, either real or fanciful, familiar texts, such as gives such charm to Dr. Matthison's "Spiritual Development of St. Paul" or the Bohlen Lectures of Phillips Brooks. Nor are these chapters irradiated by that poetic imagination which makes the first chapter in Henry Ward Beecher's "Life of Christ" or "The Overture of Angels" a classic. We can only say of this volume that it is a series of meditations on the simple Gospel story, and that its value consists in the fact that in perusing it the reader is stayed upon the incidents for a longer time than he is by the Gospel narrative. He who has not the inclination or who has never formed the habit of meditation as he reads may find this book profitable. This appears to us to be the limit of its value.

**John Knox and the Reformation.** By Andrew Lang. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co., New York. 6×9¼ in. 281 pages. $3.50.

Reserved for later notice.

**John Knox: The Hero of the Scottish Reformation.** By Henry Cowan, D.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 5×8 in. 404 pages. $1.35, net.

Reserved for later notice.

**Life Worth Living (The).** By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. 5¼×8 in. 140 pages. $1.20, net.

**Maid of Japan (A).** By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. Henry Holt & Co., New York. $1.25.

This is a romantic story of the way in which a cultured young Englishman and a poor Japanese girl, singularly related as cousins, came into acquaintance, and finally to marriage. Along with this goes the story of the Englishman's Japanese tutor, "graduate of Princeton," and how he broke the invidious bar of birth that separated him and the mistress of his heart. The moral tone is high, the literary finish good, the general effect idyllic, and the typographical presentation unique and agreeable.

**New Evangel (The): The Way, the Truth, and the Life.** By J. Hamlin Dewey, M.D. (Twelfth Edition, Revised and Enlarged.) The J. H. Dewey Publishing Co., New York. 5½×8 in. 446 pages. $2.

Dr. Dewey's philosophy of life, of which this volume gives the latest and fullest exposition, has been for years before the public, and has won many followers. He calls it "Christian Theosophy," and his definition of this, as "the immediate life and revelation of God in the soul of man as his true and loyal child," disarms objection to a term somewhat damaged by its associations. The cardinal tenet of St. Paul at Athens, "In him [God] we live," is the corner-stone of Dr. Dewey's teaching. To realize this in conscious unity with God he presents as the "supreme possibility," and Christ as our leader in the effort and exemplar in the attainment, conditioned on fidelity to the law of unselfish love. This is quite Pauline, and so is the presentation of the spiritual life as one of wisdom, goodness, and power. But the emphasis is not Pauline which is laid throughout the volume on the lower ranges and exercises of power—the power of healing, the power of clairvoyance, of telepathic influence, etc. It is on psychic power that the main stress is laid; but moral power, the power to sacrifice for truth and right, is of a higher order, and is the world's great need to-day. To present a lower conception as "the New Evangel" seems to us the chief defect of Dr. Dewey's book. Though it cannot be justified, it may be in part excused by the fact that religious thought has overlooked the reality and the value for complete and normal humanity of the psychical factor here emphasized disproportionately. This neglect is gradually receiving correction from psychological explorers. It is not unlikely that psychical healing may be developed in the present century as physiological healing was in the past century. But many of those whose hope of this is high will regard Dr. Dewey's extreme anticipations with incredulity.

**Our Industrial Outcasts.** By Members of the Christian Social Brotherhood. Edited by Will Reason, M.A. Andrew Melrose, London, England. 5×7½ in. 155 pages.

The writers of the papers collected under this title have claim to the thoughtful hearing accorded to all experts. They are warmly commended to religious men in the Introduction by the foremost Baptist clergyman in England, Dr. John Clifford. Their theme is the unemployed, an evil already acute in that country (where no less than 600,000 are continually out of work), and growing toward acuteness in some of our States. The extent of the evil, its causes, and its proposed remedies are clearly and concisely discussed. It appears that the causes are partly moral and partly economic, and that the remedies must correspond. The evil began with the change which the close of the mediæval period brought to laborers "from status to contract," *i.e.*, from servile conditions, in which they were taken care of, to freedom to take care of themselves, and sink or swim. After due experiences the right to work as a condition of the right to live obtained practical recognition in England just before the downfall of Charles I., which it survived only in history. This right, which Turgot, the great finance minister of Louis XVI., pronounced most sacred, still awaits the recognition of modern society. "So long as there are unemployed our social order will be all unjust,"

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is the contention here maintained. Among the ways of providing work for such, with profit to all concerned, the development of forestry and the reclamation of waste lands, especially on the seacoast, are quite plausibly presented. But while efforts are making to create the public opinion which sets the wheels of government in motion, voluntary action may take the lead. Here, it is contended, is the opportunity of the Church: "How can Christians best mass and collectively use their means, so as to make slums, and exploitation of men and women, and irregularity of employment impossible?" What the Salvation Army has accomplished in its labor colonies transfers this question from Utopia to practicability, and seems to justify the conclusion of this book, that thus "a peaceful revolution is possible."

**Proceedings of the Iowa Park and Forestry Association (The).** Fourth Annual Meeting, Des Moines, Iowa, December 12-13, 1904. Published by the Association, Iowa City, Iowa. 6¼×9½ in. 117 pages.

**Proceedings of the Lexington Historical Society and Papers Relating to the History of the Town.** Vol. III. Published by the Lexington Historical Society, Lexington, Ky. 5½×8½ in. 209 pages.

**Sabre Thrusts at Free-Thought.** By Rev. W. W. Walker. William Briggs, Toronto. 4¾×7½ in. 136 pages.

**Science and a Future Life.** By James H. Hyslop, Ph.D., LL.D. Robert B. Turner & Co., Boston. 5×7¾ in. 372 pages. $1.50, net.

Reserved for later notice.

**Scripture Selections to Memorize.** Suggested by Helen Miller Gould. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York. $1, net.

**Seat Work and Industrial Occupations.** By Mary L. Gilman and Elizabeth B. Williams. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 5½×7½ in. 141 pages. 50c.

**Shakespere's Master Passages: A Guide in Miniature, with a Treasury of One Hundred Specimens.** Selected by John Hogben. Andrew Melrose, London, E.C., England. 3¾×6 in. 224 pages.

**Simple Grammaire Française.** By Paul Bercy, B.L., LL.D., and Georges Castegnier. William R. Jenkins, New York. 5×7½ in. 219 pages. $1.

**Social Evil in University Life (The).** By Robert N. Willson, M.D. The Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia. 4×7 in. 58 pages. 50c.

**Threads: A Story.** By Garrett W. Thompson. The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. 5×7¾ in. 344 pages. $1.50.

**University Review, May, 1905 (The).** No. 1. Vol. I. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 9½×6¾ in. 128 pages. 20c.

The university movement in England, including Wales, has resulted in nine universities with eighteen thousand students today, in place of the two with two thousand fifty years ago. Other noteworthy results run parallel with this numerical expansion. The most recent is this new review, a twenty-cent monthly, intended to contain the official news of these universities, together with articles of wide academic and general interest, on literary, scientific, and educational subjects. This announcement, for the fulfillment of which many distinguished members of faculties have promised co-operation, will naturally secure for this new monthly a wide welcome in this country. The introductory paper is by the Right Hon. James Bryce.

**Victoria y Otros Cuentos.** By Julia de Asensi. Edited by Edgar S. Ingraham, Ph.D. D. C. Heath & Co., Boston. 4¼×6½ in. 166 pages.

**Wheels of Chance (The): A Bicycling Idyll.** By H. G. Wells. Illustrated. The Macmillan Co., New York. 4½×7 in. 321 pages. 25c.

**William Bodham Donne and His Friends.** Edited by Catharine B. Johnson. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. 5½×9 in. 352 pages. $3, net.

Prefaced by a brief biographical sketch, this volume reveals the personality of a charming character in his correspondence with his friends. Donne, who died in 1882, however unknown here, was for seventeen years connected with the Queen's Household as Examiner of Plays, and was on familiar terms with many people of note, who appear in this correspondence. Donne was an accomplished scholar, a man of wit and taste, and greatly beloved. A vein of humor runs through his letters and crops out in rhymes on tempting occasions. It is amusing to read his frank confession that he does not understand either Mrs. Browning's poetry or her husband's. He was one of the comparatively few men of his class who sympathized heartily with the cause of the Union in our Civil War. In a letter to Fanny Kemble he makes the remarkable exclamation, "Is not N. America better to us than all our Colonies?" These letters of Donne and his friends cover a period of forty-nine years, and form a worthy memorial of him.

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# Correspondence

*Letters addressed to the Editors of The Outlook, to receive any attention whatever, must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Names will not be published if a request to that effect is made by the writer, but no attention, either personal or editorial, can be paid to anonymous communications.*

### When a Boycott is Illegal

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

The American Anti-Boycott Association was formed solely for the purpose of enforcing the laws, and I presume would never have been called an Anti-Boycott Association had it not been felt that the word "boycott" applied exclusively to conspiracy. For this reason I would like to know on what authorities The Outlook bases its legal proposition that people have a "legal right to boycott." You have stated that "a combination of two or more persons not to buy goods of that store is not a conspiracy." Will you state, further, whether you regard as a conspiracy a combination of two or more persons not to buy goods of a store because that store handles the goods of some particular manufacturer? I presume you do not so regard it, for your own proposition is broad enough to cover that situation, but I would like to have the authorities which declare as lawful this particular action. **

[Our use of the term "boycott" was infelicitous, since the word is ambiguous. The Century Dictionary gives two definitions of the verb boycott. It is: "To combine (*a*) in refusing to work for, buy from, sell to, give assistance to, or have any kind of dealings with; and (*b*) in preventing others from working for, buying from, selling to, assisting, or having any kind of dealings with a person or company, on account of political or other differences, or of disagreement in business matters, as a means of inflicting punishment, or of coercing or intimidating." The first combination is legal; the second is illegal. A combination to do a legal act is not a conspiracy; and it is legal to refuse to deal with a merchant. It is not legal to prevent others from dealing with such a merchant. Nothing short of actual malice would make the first an illegal combination or conspiracy, and some other evidence of malice would be necessary than the mere fact of the combined refusal.—THE EDITORS.]

### The First Schools for Our Freedmen

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

Nothing which I have read in The Outlook for many months has interested me more than "The Story of the Sea Islands" published some time ago. The Sea Islands have always possessed much historical importance, and to their shores the renowned Admiral Coligny, of France, sent in 1562 his Huguenot colony which experienced such terrible hardships under the leadership of the brave Jean Ribaut, of Dieppe in Normandy. This colonial disaster, which left upon the map of America the names of Port Royal, Beaufort, and St. Helena Island, is graphically described in the third chapter of Francis Parkman's "Pioneers of France in the New World."

Connected with the history of these islands is one important event which Mr. Dimock either may not have known or preferred to omit. So far as I can learn, the first organized effort to instruct the freedmen of the United States was made upon these islands, and the present extensive system of negro education in our country is but an expansion of what was there begun. I remember this work distinctly, as I was a member of the first party of teachers who engaged in it. We were sent under the charge of a thoroughly responsible but hastily formed organization, controlled by members of the late Rev. Theodore Parker's congregation in Boston. Professor George Emerson, a noted principal of a young ladies' school in Boston, Miss Hannah Stevenson, an enthusiastic and efficient worker in all anti-slavery movements, together with several Unitarian pastors in Boston, were controlling members of the Board. Our leader was the late Hon. Edward L. Pierce, of Boston, who had recently rendered effective service to Salmon P. Chase (then Secretary of the United States Treasury), but who is now chiefly remembered as the biographer of the late Senator Charles Sumner. Our party of teachers was rather motley in its character, containing several recent graduates of Yale and Harvard, a few clerks and men of business, some public school teachers of ability and experience, and several ladies who proved to be very efficient in the work. But the party was embarrassed by some mere adventurers of weak purpose and poor ability, who did not, however, remain long in the work. At New York we were joined by the members of a Methodist organization for the Freedmen, headed by the late Rev. Mansfield French and his wife. Several members of this Methodist party rendered effective service; others were very unwise and ill adapted for their task.

We sailed from New York one afternoon in March, 1862. After a brief stay in Beaufort, where we were quartered in fine houses which had been recently vacated by the Confederate owners, we were distributed among the deserted plantations, and began the task of restoring abandoned farms to order and



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establishing schools for the negro children, a difficult work which each man had to organize for himself. The statements which Mr. Dimock made regarding the condition of affairs on the islands are strikingly true. I heard all the details of his description confirmed by the negroes. The planters of the region had decamped, not returning to their houses even to save their money and jewels; the negroes had appropriated the clothing and furniture. It seemed strange to find rich upholstered chairs in squalid little cabins, and to behold a negress, ordinarily attired in rags and tatters, appear at a feast or dance in a rich silk dress which never fitted her. Under these untoward circumstances we commenced our work. My associates, who joined me a few weeks later, were William C. Gannett, now a prominent Unitarian minister in Rochester, New York, then a young alumnus of Harvard, full of ability and promise afterwards amply fulfilled. Associated with him was Mr. Arthur Sumner, who had been a teacher of experience and reputation in the public schools of Boston. We had been engaged strictly and solely as teachers, but the need of general superintendents was so great that our schools were committed mainly to Mr. Sumner's care, while Mr. Gannett and I spent most of our time riding on horseback over the plantations, providing for the sick, directing the work of the freedmen so far as practicable, and distributing food and clothing among them from the stores with which we were provided. We were obliged to superintend the planting of cotton without any knowledge of the business. I fear that our agriculture would have been considered to be shipshod and poor by any Southern planter. Still, considerable cotton was produced, and our work was, under the circumstances, quite successful. The schools which we established might now be laughed at for their crudity, but they certainly opened the way for better institutions to come after them. The colored people came to us with every sort of petition; if there was sickness, real or imaginary, in the family, if a colored boy was disobedient to his parents, if worn-out clothes needed to be replaced, if a horse or cow was lost, or a husband and wife quarreled, we were appealed to for the settlement of the case. Once when I courteously told a negro that his domestic affairs were not my business, he made the touching reply, "I want a white face to go to," and I had to attend to his claim. Everywhere we saw evidences of the selfishness and brutality of the slave system and its degrading influence upon master and servant. Where the members of that party of Abolition teachers now are I do not know. Mr. Sumner was living a few years ago at St. Paul, Minnesota, taking his rest after a long and creditable record as a teacher and author; the last Yale Triennial reports Thomas Ruggles as still alive; Miss Laura Towne, a most efficient and capable lady, still, I hear, resides in Beaufort, South Carolina, and has seen the full results of our crude yet useful pioneer work. If any survivors of our party should read these lines, they may well feel pride and pleasure in having been identified with the earliest organized effort made in our country to educate the freedmen. The superb institutions now maintained for them—Hampton, Tuskegee, Fiske, Atlanta, Tougaloo, Straight, and Vanderbilt Universities, with hundreds of academies and high schools—are but the expansion of the little seed which we planted in the spring of 1862.

WILLIAM E. PARK.

Oberlin, Ohio.

### The Needs of India

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

After thirty years of missionary service in India I have been spending my third furlough of about a year in America. During this furlough I have enjoyed many opportunities of service. I have addressed a good many conventions, associations, and summer gatherings, a number of colleges for men and women, and a great many churches. On July 27 I am to sail for another period of service. But before going I greatly desire to accomplish a few important things. In Ahmednagar, India, the American Board has a fine new hospital for women and girls, which can accommodate, when full, about a hundred in-patients. But there is no residence for the American lady doctor and lady nurse, who are obliged to live at a considerable distance from the hospital, and apart from each other. Therefore they are sometimes suddenly called at night and in the heat of the Indian day to hurry to the hospital. A former doctor broke down partly through lack of proper equipment, and will never be able to return. The health of the present doctor, my daughter, is imperiled by lack of a house adjoining the hospital, which is also greatly needed for the accommodation of ladies of the mission when they are ill. Four thousand dollars would furnish all necessary buildings. The Woman's Board of Missions is eager to authorize the erection of the residence, but hesitates for the lack of money. Is there not some lady of wealth who would supply the funds? The Mission needs an additional well-qualified lady doctor to be associated with the present physician in the work of that hospital and of a dispensary. Also a lady is urgently needed who, after some study of the language and preparatory service, would take charge, in whole or in part, of a very large school for Christian girls at Ahmednagar, which has five hundred pupils, a considerable part of them being boarding pupils. That institution has a high school department, also a normal, a kindergarten, and an industrial department. A lady with a college education, some knowledge of pedagogy, if possible some experience in conducting a school, and administrative capacity is desired. She would be mainly an administrator. A strong man with good pedagogical qualifications is needed to go to Ahmednagar to aid in educational work in a high school for boys, and probably in a normal

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school; also an ordained missionary is needed for the usual miscellaneous work of a missionary. Also I greatly need five hundred dollars before I sail for developing very important industrial work in Ahmednagar, and the same amount for the support and training of nearly three hundred famine children for whom my wife and I are responsible. Some assurance of arrangements for some or all of these urgent needs would greatly help us in closing this vacation with satisfaction and hope. Till July 25 correspondence could be had with me at 73 Kenwood Park, Springfield, Massachusetts; afterwards it could be had with any officer of the American Board. R. A. HUME.

### Serious Errors in Our Indian Policy

*To the Editors of The Outlook:*

In an article in The Outlook for April 15, 1905, by the Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he lays down as a main proposition: "First, nothing can be done to change the Indian who has already passed middle life." And then, in the development of that idea, he further says of this older Indian, "He resents every effort of the Government either to educate his children or to show him how he can turn an honest dollar for himself by other means than his grandfather used—or by an appropriation from the Treasury. That is the plain truth of the matter, strive as we may to gloss it with poetic fancies or hide it under statistical reports of progress."

The writer has lived and worked as a missionary among Indians for more than ten years. He has learned to see how certain subjects are viewed from the Indians' standpoint.

Out of an experience as a missionary among the Cheyennes—a very stubborn tribe of Indians—the writer presents a different view in regard to the older Indians. What the United States Indian Commissioner calls "plain truth" the writer regards as "serious error."

Is it true that nothing can be done to change the Indian who has already passed middle life?

The experience of other missionaries among Cheyenne Indians, especially the Mennonite missionaries, has been that much of their best work has been among the older Indians, among those who have been less corrupted by the white man's ways. Missionaries among other tribes, who have come in close contact with the older Indians, can probably testify the same. So, then, as far as religion is concerned, it is very plain that much can be done, and has been done, to change the older Indian.

But, further, take farm work—the one thing which many Indians can best do if they will. It has been the common observation of missionaries and others among Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma that nearly all the actual farm work done by Indians has been done by Indians who have not been in school. Names and places could be given to show that the educated Indian among these tribes has made no marked advance over others so far as actual farming is concerned.

This idea that the old Indian is hopelessly bad is founded on the mistaken view that the old Indian resents every effort to educate his children, to teach him farming, or any other useful pursuit. Those who better understand the Indian see that this is a mistake.

That certain efforts of the United States Government have been resented is evident. Knowing, as the writer does, how many of these Indians have been treated, he can justly say that the fault does not lie wholly with the Indian. Knowing how little children have been forced from their mother's arms and placed in Government boarding-schools; knowing how, in many cases, sick children, unfit for school, have been forced into Government schools in spite of the protests of parents; knowing how these same children were later sent home to die, one can scarcely blame the Indian for a little resentment of such treatment. In the outdoor life of the camp there was a possibility of recovery. In the indoor life of the boarding-school it was almost certain death. Among school-children and young people the deaths from tuberculosis have been numerous.

A certain group of Cheyenne Indians have asked the writer to establish a mission day school for their children. That school has been in progress for one year. How is it appreciated? What has been the attendance? In spite of cold and severe winter weather, the attendance has been regular. The few absences were chiefly on account of actual sickness. An average daily attendance of ninety-five per cent. of those enrolled is better than in most schools for white children, especially in the country. The parents have fed and cared for their own children. It is the school of their choice. They believe in this school and appreciate its advantages. The Whirlwind Mission School among Cheyenne Indians in Oklahoma is a standing refutation of the idea that older Indians resent proper efforts to educate their children.

The proper way to civilize and Christianize an Indian tribe is neither through the young people alone nor through the old people alone. Older Indians can be influenced and changed. The influence and approval of the older Indians will have a marked effect upon the younger Indians.

D. A. SANFORD,
Missionary among Cheyenne Indians in Oklahoma.

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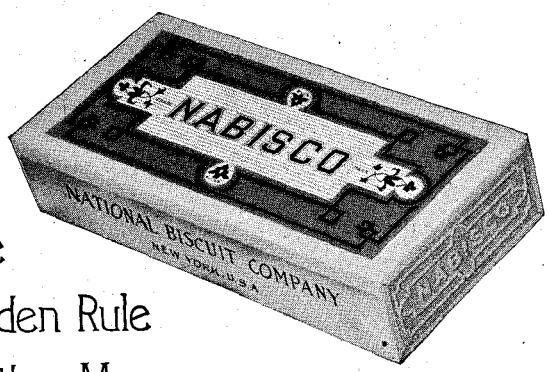


# The Golden Rule of the Menu

that "all items must harmonize, and each must be the most perfect of its kind," proclaims

**NABISCO** SUGAR WAFERS

the most fitting auxiliary to desserts of every character—exquisite confections blending with the menu as a blossom with spring, and, like the blush of the rose, outrivaling perfection itself.

Flavors:
Lemon, Orange, Chocolate, Vanilla, Mint.

**FESTINO**—A unique dessert confection like an almond in appearance and flavor, with a shell that dissolves on your tongue and surprises you with a delicious kernel of cream.

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# THE OUTLOOK WANT DEPARTMENT

*The rate for notices in this Department is Five Cents for each word or initial, address included. Orders should be sent (with remittance) at least ten days before the date of The Outlook in which you desire the Want to appear. Answers may be sent in care of The Outlook (count four words for the address) and will be forwarded to you if postage is paid.*

### TEACHERS, GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, DOMESTIC HELPERS

**GRADUATE** nurse, experienced in private and institutional work, desires position as resident nurse in college infirmary or dormitory. Best references. Address B. K., 18 Danube St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**EXPERIENCED** graduate desires position as resident nurse, matron, or superintendent in school, college, or institution. Highest references. 1,578, Outlook.

**PRINCIPAL** of well-established school in New York City desires associate. College woman preferred. 1,580, Outlook.

**NURSE** desires city or country position. Terms moderate. References. 1,577, Outlook.

**HIGH** school principal, experienced, college graduate, would tutor during summer. Near the St. Lawrence River. Private launch. References. 1,563, Outlook.

**WANTED**—By an experienced kindergartner, a position in a kindergarten or as kindergarten governess. Address M. L. H., North Amherst, Mass.

**NURSEMAID.**—Wanted, August 1st, a competent young woman to take care of a little girl seven years old and assist with light household duties. Central New York in summer, Philadelphia in winter. Wages $25. Address, with reference and stating age, 1,568, Outlook.

**KINDERGARTNER** wishes position as mother's helper. 1,565, Outlook.

**REFINED**, well-educated nurse wishes to care for infant or invalid. Willing to travel. References. 1,573, Outlook.

**WANTED**—Position as traveling companion by refined American widow. Experienced traveler here and abroad. Address Highest References, 1,572, Outlook.

**SUMMER** tutoring at any residence on southern shore of Long Island. All branches taught either sex by experienced college graduates. Native language teachers. School with 7 years' successful record. Specialty, college preparation. Standard rates. Accommodations secured for boarding pupils. Superior athletic clubs for younger boys. To reserve best hours, and for catalogue, address Avon W. Leslie, Easthampton, L. I., N. Y.

**WANTED**—By a competent, refined, energetic young woman of college education and three years' teaching experience, work during summer; mother's helper or companion preferred. Salary $20. Address Box 154, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

**CULTURED** young man wants position of guide and traveling companion on European tour. Has lived abroad. Traveled extensively. Speaks foreign languages. 1,544, Outlook.

**EXPERIENCED** teacher, college and hospital training, artistic and musical, desires position as governess or mother's helper. 1,545, Outlook.

**YOUNG** woman, cultured, experienced teacher, desires position as governess or companion. Would take summer position. Jennie Fogg, Duckers, Woodford County, Kentucky.

**WANTED**—By young man, college graduate (B.A.), Puritan training, lover of nature and youth, energetic, patient, kindly, firm, position as companion-teacher young boys on farm or traveling. One year principal high school; best references. 1,550, Outlook.

**PRINCETON** graduate, aged 22, desires position as tutor or secretary, or other employment for summer. 1,556, Outlook.

### TEACHERS, GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, DOMESTIC HELPERS

**EXPERIENCED** teacher, capable of taking charge of home, desires position as governess or companion in family of refinement. Highest references given and required. Address E. D., 937 Forest Ave., Evanston, Ill.

**WANTED**—By Vassar graduate and teacher of two years' experience, position during summer as tutor or governess. Address 1,557, Outlook.

**COLUMBIA** student will travel as governess or companion for expenses. Apartment 62, 521 West 111th St., New York.

**WANTED**—Position as managing housekeeper or companion. Cultured, agreeable; would travel. 1,530, Outlook.

**GRADUATE** of Teachers' College would like position as teacher. Primary or art work preferred. References. 1,526, Outlook.

**WANTED**—An experienced housekeeper for a boys' school near New York. Must be some one who is thoroughly competent, understands the handling of servants, and has had experience in a similar position. Address 1,523, Outlook.

**TUTORING** by experienced Smith graduate. College preparatory and secondary subjects. Successful preparation for examinations. Children physically unfitted for school receive helpful instruction. References. 1,516, Outlook.

**HARVARD** A.M., Principal of New England academy, will tutor during the summer. Experienced in travel. 1,412, Outlook.

**ESTABLISHED** fifty years. The best Teachers Agency. Have you consulted? If not, do it now. Schermerhorn, 3 E. 14th St., N. Y. City.

### STENOGRAPHERS, AMANUENSES, LIBRARIANS, ETC.

**TYPEWRITING**—40c. per thousand words. E. Banks, 47 World Bldg., New York.

**DISTINCTIVE** typewriting. Very low rates. 1,508, Outlook.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**A** treasurer wanted to take a half interest for $25,000 in long-established jobbing business. Volume 1905, $200,000; net annual earnings, $10,000. A-1 mercantile and trade rating. 1,569, Outlook.

**OPPORTUNITIES** to engage in publishing for college men who command some capital. Properties for sale, $500 to $500,000. Summer prices. Booklet. Communicate with Emerson P. Harris, Broker in Publishing Property, 253 Broadway, New York.

**MINISTER** in need wants loan of three hundred dollars on personal note to Christian business man. 1,558, Outlook.

### BUSINESS SITUATIONS

**BOOKKEEPER**, $1,800; clerk, $1,000; estimator, $2,500; manager, $3,000; electrical sup't, $2,000; correspondent, $1,200; lawyer, $2,000; accountant, $2,000; salesman, $1,800; sales manager, $3,000. Call or write for free list of other positions. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

**MANAGER** of apartment house.—Wanted, in September, experienced, well-educated woman to manage small, high-class apartment house near Philadelphia. 1,576, Outlook.

**WANTED**—Bright young women for house canvassing of a well-known and long-established cereal. Good prospects for right parties. State experience, salary desired, etc. 1,546, Outlook.

### BUSINESS SITUATIONS

**EXCELLENT** manager, buyer, caterer, seeks position; school, club, institution. 1,567, Outlook.

**TECHNICAL** positions paying $1,000–$3,000 now waiting for capable draughtsmen, engineers, architects, superintendents, foremen, and chemists. Write us to-day, stating experience and position desired. Office in 12 cities. Hapgoods, Brain Brokers, Suite 511, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

**SCHOOL** principal, large city, desires to represent publishing house for the summer School text-books preferred. 1,555, Outlook

**AN** auditor and adjuster is desired for large, well-known co-operative manufacturing company. Good salary; investment $5,000 or $10,000 required in the company's stock, market value par. 1,570, Outlook.

### BOARD AND ROOMS

**TWO** ladies, with experience in caring for elderly persons, will receive into their home three or four elderly ladies who appreciate a home of quiet refinement and who can pay liberally for the same. References exchanged Address H. E., 15 Chestnut St., Melrose, Mass.

**IN** an artist's family of three, summer board. Large old house and grounds; two airy rooms; retired; 12 minutes to station. Address H., Montclair, N. J.

**HOME** for Convalescents. Services of graduate nurses without extra charge. Special attention given to diet. Box 205, Norfolk, Connecticut.

**NEW YORK** lady keeping house in her own apartment, attractively situated in a desirable part of New York City, has a room with board at the disposal of a young lady seeking home for the summer, $11 a week. Highest references furnished and required. 1,534, Outlook.

**CHILD'S** Home.—Lady living in lovely Pasadena, California, would take little boy or girl into dainty, sweet, Christian home Would give them mother's care. Competent take all responsibility. Highest references. P. O. Box 838, Pasadena, California.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**A** notable work of art, a Louis XV. Tapestry, panel 20 x 28, representing portrait of Sybilla Persica, is offered for sale by owner who is in need of ready cash. C. F. R., 1,575, Outlook.

**INVALID** patient of any character will receive especial care and treatment in physician's country home. Address 1,566, Outlook.

**HOME-MAKING** a profession. Booklet on request giving synopses of correspondence course. Fifty scholarships lately established in food, housekeeping, health, and motherhood courses. Applications considered. American School of Household Economics, Armour Ave., Chicago.

**HUTCHINGS** organ for sale. One manual with two-manual coupler. Exceptional bargain for small church or private residence Photograph of organ sent on request. A. C. Winch, Saxonville, Mass.

**INCREASE** your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

**PRONUNCIATION!** Fine summer game. Fifty cents. Charles Harris, Oxford, Mass.

**"MRS. BAGG'S** Bargain Day," "Mrs. Tubbs's Telegram," 25c. each. Royalty plays. Highest endorsements from women's clubs, schools, church organizations, etc. K. McDowell Rice, Worthington, Mass.

## WANTED—A DEPOT WAGON

To the Jacob A. Riis Settlement Work has been granted the summer use of a roomy mansion on Twin Island, Pelham Bay. When sick babies with their mothers find a summer rest there for a few days it seems next door to Paradise.

Three years ago a friend gave an old horse and wagon to the home. The faithful beast lasted two years, and when his work on earth was done, Messrs. James A. Hearn & Son sent a good strong animal to take his place. The new horse drew the old wagon full of happy mothers and children back and forth from Twin Island to Barlow or New Rochelle or Pelham. Now the wagon is so rickety as to be unsafe, and a conveyance of some sort is a necessity, since Twin Island is so distant from the railroad station.

Doubtless there are many wagons suitable which have done their best family work and are now *passé* enough to be of little use to the present owner. If this strikes the eye of a man or woman in such a case, please offer the wagon by mail to Miss Waterbury, Head Worker, Jacob A. Riis Settlement, 48 Henry Street, New York City. Very likely a wagon transferred to this use will carry more happy hearts this summer than ever were aboard of it before.

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### Things Happen

From the home of the famous "Keyhnel Keeyartah of Cartersville," away down South, comes an enthusiastic letter about Postum.

"I was in very delicate health, suffering from indigestion and a nervous trouble so severe that I could hardly sleep. The doctor ordered me to discontinue the use of the old kind of coffee, which was like poison to me, producing such extreme disturbance that I could not control myself. But such was my love for it that I could not get my own consent to give it up for some time, and continued to suffer, till my father one day brought home a package of Postum Food Coffee.

"I had the new food drink carefully prepared according to directions, and gave it a fair trial. It proved to have a rich flavor and made a healthy, wholesome, and delightful drink. To my taste the addition of cream greatly improves it.

"My health began to improve as soon as the drug effect of the old coffee was removed and the Postum Coffee had time to make its influence felt. My nervous troubles were speedily relieved and the sleep which the old coffee drove from my pillow always came to soothe and strengthen me after I had drunk Postum—in a very short time I began to sleep better than I had for years before. I have now used Postum Coffee for several years and like it better and find it more beneficial than when I first began. It is an unspeakable joy to be relieved of the old distress and sickness." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

## A CHANCE FOR YOU

**to get 1847 Rogers Bros.' Ware absolutely free.**

The most liberal offer ever made—there's a valuable coupon in every package of

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which is much stronger and consequently much more economical than any on the market.

5 flavors—Lemon, Vanilla, Orange, Nutmeg and Almond.

It will pay you to write us at once for our special offer. Send 20c. for package—your money back without question if not satisfied. Write to-day. **Agents Wanted.**

**CARRINGTON MFG. CO., 99 Warren St., New York.**

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The perfection of Cleanliness and Economy are

**The Eddy** Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

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## REDUCED PRICE SALE

# Tailor-Made Costumes and Shirt Waist Suits

Made to Your Measure

ONE-FIFTH REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES

*Write To-day for Catalogue and Samples*

**$6 Suits now $4.80**
**$10 Suits now $8.00**
**$18 Suits now $14.40**
**$25 Suits now $20.00**

**$4 Skirts now $3.20**
**$7 Skirts now $5.60**
**$10 Skirts now $8.00**
**$12 Skirts now $9.60**

Prices also reduced on Jackets, Silk Costumes, Rain Coats, etc.

Your choice of over **150** of the latest New York Styles and **400** of this season's fashionable materials.

**We Guarantee to Fit You or Refund Your Money**

For a short time only we will make any garment illustrated in our Catalogue, from any of our Mohairs, Serges, Lansdownes, Taffetas, Eoliennes and other fabrics suitable for Summer and early Fall wear, at a reduction of **One-Fifth** from our Catalogue prices.

During this sale you can have **two** suits made by us for about the same amount you would pay for **one** made at home.

**FREE** We send free to any part of the United States our catalogue and samples, a tape measure and full instructions for taking the simple measurements we require to make perfect-fitting garments. **WRITE FOR THEM TO-DAY.**

To any lady sending us the names of two of her friends who would like our Catalogue and Samples, we will also send **Free** a copy of the new booklet, **"FASHION FADS IN NEW YORK."**

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# THE OUTLOOK REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

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### 1,000 ISLANDS
**CANADIAN SIDE**

**TO LET, Up-to-date cottage, fully furnished**; all improvements; mainland; fine garden; boathouse. $300. **Also Island Camp**, $200. F. D. LENT, Gananoque, Ont.

## CONNECTICUT

**FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN**
or rent for season
**One Sixteen-Room House**
and an annex with six rooms, located on
### Sumac Island, Branford, Conn.

Large house, has city water, full open plumbing, bathroom, electric lights, and telephone; houses are well-built, plastered houses, with hot water heating system in large house. Inquire RICHARD BRADLEY, Branford, Conn.

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### "Breezy Brae," Madison, Ct.
**Picturesque, Vine Covered Cottage**

Fine grounds with rocks and trees, water system; overlooking village and Sound. Send for booklet describing village and cottages.
J. M. HULL, Madison, Conn.

### MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

Charming suburban town on the Sound, easy of access to New York. Handsome thirteen-room modern home, one acre ground, every kind of fruit and shrubbery, large carriage barn. See W. B. BROTHERTON, Agent, Milford, Conn., or write owners, PLATT & PLATT, Commercial Block, Portland, Oregon.

**NEW LONDON.**—TO RENT—Furnished cottage; 8 rooms and two baths; all improvements. On New London Harbor. Jos. Hardwich, 54 Hillyer St., Orange, N. J.

### FURNISHED HOUSE
**To Rent by the Month**

A large twelve-room, brick house, completely furnished; **on the heights overlooking the Connecticut River**; large lawn with shade and fruit trees; tennis, croquet, boating, driving, etc. For terms, address at once
F. P. D., Box 129, Turners Falls, Mass.

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**Of 20 Acres, near Miami, Florida**

Situated below the line of killing frosts and near the Everglades. Packing house and stable on premises. Trees three years old. An opportunity for a man desiring an out-of-doors occupation in a warm climate. Address EDWARDS S. CHILDS, 39 Wall St., New York.

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### BAILEY ISLAND, ME.

For sale, a choice tract of about 10 acres bordering ocean. High ground; beautiful views; sea breezes. Price $1,500. Suitable for 20 or more building lots at $150 each. W. S. NOYES, 245 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

### Bailey Island, Maine
**TO LET** Two cottages, fully furnished, at the seashore. $1.00 per day or $75.00 for season. Address Mrs. CHAS. YORK, Bailey Island, Me.

### CAMDEN, MAINE

TO LET to acceptable party, for the season, the beautiful place,

### WOODCLYFFE

on Belfast Road; furnished house with all modern improvements, including large stable, coachman's house, vegetable garden, etc.; one of the choicest estates on Maine coast, commanding view of Penobscot Bay and Camden Harbor. Apply to STILLMAN F. KELLEY, 8 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

## MAINE

### For Rent, at Heron Island, Me.
**Large Furnished House**; fine sea view; near hotel. F. H. Andrews, Greenfield, Mass.

### FINE COLONIAL HOUSE

**For Sale**—Perfect repair; on high land; 12 rooms, large closets, bath, and stable; fine water and drainage; 30,000 ft. of land. Most attractive village and surroundings, 90 miles from Boston. Price $5,500. Fine seashore and country drives. Address
P. O. Box 234, Kennebunk, Me.

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To let, House of nine rooms; beautiful view of Casco Bay; fishing, boating, and bathing. Mrs. R. E. SINGER.

### To Let—Orr's Island, Maine
**Cottage of Fourteen Rooms**

Furnished, with every convenience; fireplace, piazza; near the beach; good well of water. Write to H. P. PERKINS.

**PORTLAND, MAINE, Furnished Cottages and Summer Property** to let on shores and islands of Casco Bay; all prices. Correspondence solicited. F. S. & E. G. VAILL, Real Estate Agents.

**"Searsport-by-the-Sea."**—Six-room furnished cottages to rent, charmingly located among the "blue encircling hills" of Penobscot Bay. Price $75 and $85 season. M. A. O., Searsport, Me.

### SOUTH WEST HARBOR, ME.

A FINE ESTATE on Somes Sound, Mt. Desert Island, directly opposite North East Harbor, for sale or to rent for the season. An attractive house; hardwood floors; two open fireplaces; seven or eight beautiful rooms. Piazza 12 feet wide. Five acres covered to the water's edge with spruce and fir trees. Long avenue. House and barn completely hidden by forest except from the water. Superb view of mountains, sea, and islands. The best water privilege for boating on the sound. No flats at lowest tide. Wooded path leading to the float. Address
S. W. DOWNS, Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Mass.

## MASSACHUSETTS

### To Rent in Cambridge
A lovely Furnished Summer Home, to two or three adults with best references; $35 per month. No. 9,349, Outlook.

**CAPE COD, CRAIGVILLE**, between Hyannisport and Osterville; to let, fully furnished cottage, open plumbing, running water, fireplace, four chambers, six beds; fine ocean and river view. Best bathing on Cape Cod. Rent $250. Apply to
F. W. PORTER, 72 Kilby St., Boston.

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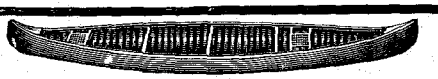

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